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THOUGHTS ON BLOOD HORSES.

Stable Management in General—Getting into Condition—Training for the Turf—Difference between the American and English Modes—Racing—Bringing a Horse round after a hard day—Race Riders, hints to—Their different positions in the Saddle occasion more or less distress to the horse, and an addition or diminution of weight—Shoeing and Plating—Paces—Proportions—Breeding—Hereditary Blemishes and Defects, &c.

MR. EDITOR:

September 24, 1831.

It is possible that I may have amused a few, and tired many of your readers with the description of the great match between Henry and Eclipse, and other principal matches and sweepstakes which have been run over the Union Course, Long Island, since May, 1823, up to last May, 1831, inclusive; but it ought to be borne in mind, that I wrote for the gratification of those who were absent, and if I have been so fortunate as to afford such of my brother sportsmen the least entertainment, consider me amply repaid.

I am truly astonished, that since you commenced the publication of your useful and meritorious work, that not a single gentleman from among your numerous subscribers, has as yet come forward after the manner of those writers in the English Sporting Magazine, Nimrod, the Old Forrester, Nim-North, &c. to contribute to your pages, by a series of letters or numbers on some sporting subjects, for, with the exception of some editorial articles, all I have yet seen, are short dissertations or mere scraps. Surely there are many, very many, among your well read supporters competent to the task, much more so than I possibly can be. The horse, and I might with truth almost say, the horse alone, is the only sporting subject that I am capable of touching, nevertheless I assure you, I enter upon the task with diligence, sensible as I am of the mass of superior talent, which must be held in reserve by many of your subscribers; yet, if having been conversant with this noble animal from my boyhood, if near forty years close

observation and practical attention, aided by some study of the veterinary art; has, after such a lapse of time, afforded me more knowledge or practical experience than some more juvenile sportsmen have had the opportunity of acquiring, I will, with pleasure, endeavour to impart it to them. They must not, however, expect to find in me, a writer thoroughly master of his subject; such as either the Old Forrester, Nim-North, or Nimrod, the latter of whose productions *on riding to hounds, condition of hunters, &c.* will probably never be equalled; they have most justly excited the admiration of the whole sporting community, and whoever has not perused them, has yet a rich treat in store. The productions of this inimitable writer, (as the signature which he has assumed imports) are nearly altogether confined to hunters, hounds, and a description of the principal fox hunting counties, packs of hounds, and hard riding men of latter years and the present day; of which the most noted, are those attached to the quorn hunt in Leicestershire, generally termed *Meltonians*. Were fox hunting my present theme, I might, with the expectation of not being altogether devoid of interest, devote a few pages to the subject; having in my juvenile days hunted three winters with these famous quorn hounds, when under the direction of the memorable Hugo Meynell, Esq. long since "gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns," oft have I met them at those noted covers "Billesdon Coplow and Oadby toll-bar, which exhilarating scenes Nimrod thus describes:

"Independent of the pleasure arising from *the chase*, I have always considered a covert's side with hounds that are well attended, to be one of the most lively scenes in nature. The pride of the morning—the meeting of friends—and the anticipation of diversion, contribute to raise the spirits and expand the soul. In my experience in life, I have found, or heard of but few friendships formed on the associations of very early years; and for one lasting friendship, founded at a school or college, I have known a dozen proceeding from fox hunting; and I have no hesitation in adding, that the best introduction for a young man of fortune and fashion of the present day, is to be found at Billesdon Coplow, or Oadby toll-bar."

The fixtures of the Duke of Rutland's hounds from Belvoir castle, were often also within easy reach of Oakham or Cottesmore, at one of which I then resided; this pack was also going well in those days. And Sir William Lowther, now Lord Lensdale, had a fine pack kept at his then residence on the verge of Lincolnshire, but now removed to Cottesmore and known as the Cottesmore hounds, which hunted part of Lincolnshire and that part of the little county of Rutland in which Cottesmore and Oakham are situated. My good friend, the

late Sir Horace Man, then occupied the mansion and kennels of Cottesmore and kept a pack of harriers, which afforded amusement on such days as the fox hounds did not throw off within easy reach, or to such for whom fox hunting was too severe exercise; he also had an establishment of upwards of twenty prime hunters, one of which *was always* at my command, and to his friendship and kindness, I have been often indebted for the enjoyment of many a brilliant run over the finest hunting country in England. *New market and all its scenes* were in those days familiar to me, and then and there I may be truly said to have acquired those predilections, and imbibed those propensities which I have ever since *too fondly cherished*. But I am letting "the pleasures of memory" carry me away from my subject. And now, reader, that I have partially introduced myself,

I shall commence my observations on the too general and improper treatment of horses in the stable, whether in or out of training—arising from bad grooming, sudden transitions from high to low, and from low to high feeding—from warm to cold stables—from filthy stables not sufficiently ventilated, to being exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather and sudden changes from heat to cold, and cold to heat—to the too free use of hay, especially of bad quality—to drinking immoderately of cold spring, well, or river water—to sudden checks of perspiration—and to the want of physic and exercise, under certain circumstances—to some one of which causes, I am convinced nine-tenths of the disorders with which horses are attacked owe their origin.

A Mr. Smith, late veterinary surgeon to the 2d regiment of British dragoon guards, in a Treatise on Glanders very ably written by him, makes the following remark, the truth and good sense of which is so much in point, that I beg leave to insert it.

"How the animal economy," says he, "is affected by such alterations of temperature, and constitution of the atmosphere will readily appear, if we consider that all animals have a standard of heat, which is necessary to be maintained for the preservation of health: of course all deviations from this standard must affect the system, according to the degree or duration of its application; and as they have a power of resisting every thing that has a tendency either to augment or impair this common standard, when the animal is placed in a degree of heat above it, the power of generating cold will be excited to preserve the natural temperature of the body; and when exposed to a degree of cold below the natural standard, the power of generating heat will be excited to maintain the natural temperature of heat. Therefore, when the animal is placed under such circumstances, the constitution has two powers to contend with, which though salutary

and refreshing when duly proportioned; yet, when carried to excess, threaten its dissolution. Although it may be more fatiguing to the constitution to oppose heat than cold, yet, when exhausted by its influence, it is more susceptible to the impressions of cold; and when enfeebled by any cause, as disease, labour, &c. is more liable to be injured by the alternate influence of either. Therefore, (he adds,) when horses stand exposed to the influence of the sun throughout the day, the action of the heart and arteries is increased, and the blood forced to the extremities with great velocity, the minute vessels are distended and the power so much exhausted, that when the air becomes cold and dense in the evening, their functions are either suspended or destroyed. Hence arises the first stages of glanders, which disease for once that it is produced by infection, is ninety-nine times to be attributed to sudden transitions from heat to cold."

How often do we see horses under the direction of men who style themselves professed trainers, return from exercise covered with sweat, and before they are thoroughly cool, stopped in their walk and exposed at the stable door to raw and chilling winds, while their legs and hocks, even sometimes their arms and thighs are washed with cold water; nay, even allowed to drink pretty freely of cold water. Is it then to be wondered that pains in the bowels, scouring, colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, strangles, discharge from the nostrils, or perhaps fever with great difficulty of respiration is the result. And by way of accounting for the indisposition thus carelessly and unpardonably occasioned, nay, sometimes the actual loss of a favorite and valuable animal; it is ten to one but that your all wise and self-important trainer, very seriously informs you that *your horse has caught the distemper*, or as he will naturally droop and appear out of spirits, dejected and off his feed, he may possibly tell you *that your horse cannot stand his work*, that it is too much for his constitution, *that he is too tender and washy*, (as the phrase is) that he will not eat his feed, or some such story. And you, yourself, upon examination, being satisfied, that in point of spirits, vigour, outward appearance and deportment, he shews every thing except what you anxiously hoped and had reason to look for, believe him; or be that as it may, you have no alternative save that of paying an extravagant bill for what this "immaculate type of turf integrity" calls *training*, and laying aside for the present season, perhaps forever, a valuable horse.

I wish it to be explicitly understood, that I disavow all intention of writing or laying down *absolute rules* for such persons as profess to be proficient in the art of training or getting horses into condition for a race, such *in reality are either competent to the task*, or if not, have such strong prepossessions in favor of their own system, that to

offer instruction, would ninety-nine times in a hundred, be not only a hopeless effort, but ungrateful task, and only be attempting to "convince a man against his will:" far be it from my intention to enter the lists with such, it would require more presumption and more nerve than I aspire to; and to you *practical knights of the curry comb and brush*, I bow most obsequiously in humble acknowledgment of your more profound erudition and superior science—be ye black or white, you gentlemen have nothing to fear from any attempt at innovation on my part; to you I say, brush on. But to those who ask for instruction, who are noviciates, and have not as yet become *burning all over*, I shall venture to give an outline of the course to be pursued, the mode of preparation, the attention required, and the method to be observed during and after sweats, the effect thereof, the attention requisite after a severe run, the evil of which it is sometimes productive, as cause of fever, coughs, plethora, broken wind, and sometimes blindness, &c. and the mode of guarding against the same; shall endeavour to explain errors into which many grooms are apt to fall, and impart such information as may be useful on points not universally understood in stable management.

Hot stables have, by many, been deemed injurious, and productive of coughs, blindness and other disorders. I am, however, of a different opinion, provided they be kept clean and the filth not allowed to remain therein any length of time, and have a vent for the foul air to escape at; that they are not injurious to the eyes of the horse, if thus kept clean and ventilated, experience has proved to my satisfaction. I never had a horse go blind in my stable, and have been in the habit for many years, of keeping a great number, fifty to sixty or upwards, of all ages and classes, in very warm stables during the winter season; and as to coughs and colds being produced by warm stables, I should rather judge them to be caused by cold and damp ones. Blindness we all know, is frequently an hereditary complaint; but coughs, broken wind, and even blindness often arise from plethora, growing out of bad management, bad grooming, in not having recourse to preventive measures, and suffering horses to accumulate a quantity of gross flesh at grass or sometimes in the stable without exercise, without taking the precaution to physic them and clean them out thoroughly before put to high keeping and strong work. In a large mass of blood, humours will circulate, and there is in some horses a strong disposition to become plethoric, and in the language of the stable to *throw up flesh*, which accounts for their becoming foul in body much sooner than others, and requiring so much more work to get them in condition to appear at the starting post. Although this is the best extreme of the two, it is nevertheless

very injurious to legs, the great portion of exercise they have to sustain, renders it very difficult to keep them in any thing like fine and clean order. If, however, a horse possesses no natural or hereditary defects in the way of blindness or pulmonary disease, which we call distemper, arising from various causes; but generally from atmospheric exposure and subjecting nature to violent and sudden changes from heat to cold, wet and damp stables and the like, and permitting them to help themselves to hay at pleasure, and that too very often of bad quality, and glutting themselves immoderately with cold water, I should have no fears of having a blind or broken winded horse in any of my stables. Another argument against hot stables is, that horses kept in them are liable to catch cold when brought out to exercise in cold or bad weather. My answer is, that if the day is rainy, the horse has no business to be brought out and exposed to it, but even if he were, I doubt his catching cold if continually kept moving. But there can be no danger of the kind from keen or even raw air, when kept in motion and defended by proper body cloths and a hood. Getting a horse into condition, is by no means so arduous a task as generally imagined, but what I consider much more difficult and of more importance, is *to keep them in it*, to cause them to perform their work to our satisfaction, and to get as much out of them as we can without injuring them; for in bringing a horse round again after a severe race, good stable management and science is put to the test, in which some grooms much excel others. I have no hesitation in saying, that one man will bring a horse round again in three or four days in better form and feeling, than another will in six or eight; for many from mismanagement, never produce a horse after *one severe run* in condition, or with ability to perform again *during the same season*.

"Although it is not to be expected that an uneducated man, ignorant of the relative powers and effect of medicines, can be a good farrier, yet he may be a good practical groom; provided, he has been brought up under a good one, and only acts upon what he has seen to be experimentally of good effect, does not travel out of the beaten track" and venture to make experiments. No man, however, can make good work without good tools; so "no groom can do his duty without proper materials to go to work with. He must have a good, dry and warm stable;" at the same time properly ventilated, consisting of loose or open boxes, not less than 14 feet by 10. "A good saddle room, with a fire place. He ought to have plenty of horse cloths of all descriptions, a change of horse blankets, and a full set of body cloths for each horse; bandages for the legs, hot water, gruel, lancets, tweezers and a few drugs. The very best old hay and grain

of different kinds, soft water at hand," good soft exercising ground, "and above all, plenty of strength in the stable, for there are two ways of dressing a horse, the one to warm him and the other to starve him; dressing a horse vigorously removes obstructions in the smaller vessels, promotes the circulation of the blood, and in bad weather is in a great measure a substitute for exercise."

As skill and judgment are necessary to recover a horse after a severe day, which I shall treat of presently, so are they requisite as well to keep him in condition as to get him in order, for if not well prepared, *he cannot go the pace*; and a middling horse in proper plight, will beat a very good one that is not so. I have known some injudicious trainers of race horses entertain an opinion; that a horse to be in thorough condition, should be so hard and dry in point of flesh, as not to sweat much when undergoing a severe gallop; can any thing be more absurd? This opinion is totally in opposition to the laws of nature, as I will shew from the following quotation. "The heat of all animal bodies cannot exceed a certain degree without occasioning death; this heat is increased by exercise; but when it reaches the utmost limits, nature has the faculty of restraining its further increase by a very simple process, and this process is perspiration. Thus when the blood vessels of the skin have thrown out such a portion of the watery part of the blood as to moisten the surface of the body, evaporation begins to take place, and the air of the atmosphere absorbs the superfluous heat and the animal is relieved. Hence it is, that during the first burst, a horse's breathing is generally relieved as soon as he begins to sweat." But perspiration and respiration are very different things, and if we would have a horse perform well, more especially *repeat*, there must be no undue obstruction to either. "There is, however, a great difference in the *powers of respiration*, even in a healthy state of the lungs amongst different horses, and this is one of the principal features that constitutes the distinction between a *blood horse* and one of the common breed. If you examine a set of horses just arrived in a mail coach, you will find that the best bred horse will blow the least, if all equally sound in the lungs."

While on the subject of *perspiration*, I would observe, that if prior to a race, you note the skin of a horse to be somewhat clapped tight to his ribs, what is generally called hide bound, and the hair have somewhat of a dull appearance, void of the usual lustre, you may rest assured that he is out of condition; that from over work, improper feeding, cold, drinking too much cold water when not sufficiently cool inwardly, or some other cause, his pores have been, or are in a greater or less degree collapsed, and that he labours under some degree of inward fever. The skin and hair having a dry, hard and

husky feel and appearance indicate it beyond a doubt; he will not, while running, sweat freely and relieve himself thereby of the internal heat created and increased by the exercise. Therefore, although he may possibly *run a single heat* with tolerable eclat, yet *he never can repeat*. This was precisely the case with Ariel in the great match against Flirtilla, in October, 1825. I examined her the evening previous to the race, and instantly stated to some friends her condition, predicted the manner in which it would affect her, and the consequent result.

With regard to a horse coming round after a hard race, even in the hands of the most skilful grooms, that must in some measure depend upon the stuff he is made of, but generally speaking, he ought to be able to start again in about ten or twelve days after the severest run, if his legs or feet have received no injury. In a general way, he ought to be able to perform again within the week. General rules cannot be individually applied, but there is one in respect to a race horse which I hold inviolable; which is, that whether the interval between the last race (if long or severe) and the next, be long or short, if justice is allowed him, he should go through a light sweat, commonly called *a draw*, and have a run the morning following or second morning after the draw, of full three quarters of a mile or a mile at a brisk pace; but I shall treat fully on this point in its proper place.

The first step generally taken towards getting a horse in condition for a race, and immediately preceding the commencement of his galloping exercise, is that of putting him through a course of purgative physic; and, as I have something to say on this subject, conceive this to be the proper place. "It is true, that in strengthening and augmenting the capacities of the body beyond their ordinary powers, whether in a man or horse, the evacuating process is always had recourse to; but before we apply our theory we should be acquainted with the constitution of the subject to be operated upon—neither must we lose sight of local circumstances and exceptions." "No rule can be made absolute; experience, however, has proved to us, that to guard against the preternatural excitement produced by height, keep, and strong work, a sort of periodical evacuation of the system by the bowels is necessary to preserve health, if not the life of a horse, as repletion would be almost invariably the consequence." But why three doses of physic, as is the too general practice, are to be given indiscriminately to every horse, I have yet to learn. By this indiscriminate course of three doses, and some of them no doubt severe, I have known debility produced, which exhibited itself by swelled legs, and other symptoms, of which swelled legs is the most infallible

proof; to get rid of which, an urine ball, or perhaps two or three, was required to be given.

The effect of medicine on horses has only of late years been thoroughly understood, and when we look back into old writers on farriery, and examine some of the cathartic drenches, we are astonished that more horses were not killed than cured by them. All the benefit that can be expected is to be derived from doses containing from seven, in no case to exceed ten drachms of aloes, (Barbadoes the best) according to the age, size and condition of the subject. The bowels ought to be relaxed the two days preceding the administration of the physic, by at least half a dozen bran mashs, and he ought to be kept very short of hay during this time, and his muzzle put on at night, to prevent his eating his litter. The bran mashs ought to be continued during the operation of the physic, and he ought, during that time, to be allowed as much tepid water, or gruel, as he will drink, with a considerable portion of walking exercise at intervals, on the day on which the ball is given, (well clothed) and also on the day following; during which time it is to be presumed the physic will operate and work off. By attentively pursuing this mode, the same effect will be produced from a much less powerful dose, than if the horse had not been thus treated. Among the improvements of the present day, that of boiling the aloes is a material one; much of the irritating nature of the drug being got rid of in that way, it is not so liable to occasion griping pains in the bowels. But should you deem it necessary to add mercury to the dose, let me caution you against incorporating it with the aloes in a boiled or liquid state, as the weight of the calomel will cause it to settle to the bottom of the vessel, by which means it would be unfairly mixed, and the horse that happened to have his dose taken from the bottom of the mass, would receive an over portion, and be greatly injured, if not killed. The safest way is to weigh out the calomel for each dose, and incorporate it in each ball separately. The quantity of calomel to be given at any one dose may vary from one to two drachms; in a general way, a drachm and a half for full grown or aged horses, though to a young one of three or four years old, I would not give (except in extraordinary cases) to exceed one drachm with about seven drachms of aloes.—(I shall give you instructions how to make the ball in its proper place.)

When necessary, I am a great advocate for mercurial physic, but considerable caution is necessary during its operation, from the subtle nature of the drug; though I have administered it very frequently, I never had any bad consequences ensue, but I have known several instances of horses being lost from its effects, owing to careless and unskilful management. "It stimulates the whole secreting system more

equably than any other medicine, and it is the only remedy to be depended on to thoroughly cleanse a foul habit of body, by exciting action in the glands, and giving increased energy to the absorbents; but if given in too large quantities, it weakens and exhausts by its too powerful impression. In the hands of a groom it is not always to be trusted; but in all cases of chronic cough, great disposition to foulness, farcy, humours or ulcers, and worms, it is, when judiciously applied, a safe, and the only effectual remedy."

I am no friend to quacking, in either horses or men, when they are well. I remember the speech of the dying man:—"I was well—I would be better—I took physic—and *here I am*." Nevertheless, race horses must go through the operation of mild purgatives, or they will in all probability never stand their work, their legs will stock, and fly out at the heels, as the English grooms term it—plethora will be the result, and invariably be produced by high keeping and rest. I exactly accord with Mr. Richard Lawrence in opinion, that "inflammatory attacks are to be apprehended with horses in a state in which the constitution is preternaturally excited; preventive measures must be used to guard against them." I have always dreaded mischief in my stable after long rest in winter, or when the ground has been so exceeding slippery from ice, or the weather, for any length of time, so inclement, as to prevent the young stock or colts from being let out in an adjoining field, if not daily, at least three or four times per week. The organs of respiration are most likely then to become affected; distemper, as it is called, or pulmonary affections, appear among the young stock, and I have known many older horses become what is termed roarers during that period. Against this, however, I have always guarded by precautionary measures, such as lessening the feeds of grain generally one half, giving some physic, letting them have bran mashes occasionally, and having such as were broke walked out daily, whenever the weather would admit of it.

Giving a ball expertly, is a thing which but few grooms are clever at, and in the imagination of some is such a bug-bear and matter of difficulty, that, rather than attempt it, they put medicine into the horse's feed, which, nineteen times out of twenty, he will not eat, or resort to giving drinks or drenches from a bottle, one half at least of which the animal regurgitates and never swallows, for which wise John Groom gives him a hearty d—n, and more than probable a kick or two in the belly. I will direct you how to give a ball with safety and facility, without the aid of that useless instrument, a gag or balling iron, the employment of which is an unnecessary and barbarous custom, tending to lacerate the horse's mouth, and thereby rendering him ever after averse to having it opened, and consequently increasing

the difficulty of administering any medicine. Put a snaffle bridle on him, the reins of which pass over a beam, or something of the like kind, in the stable, above the horse's head, or if out of doors, over the branch of a tree, or any thing sufficiently elevated; so that, if necessary, by pulling hard on the reins, you can raise the horse's head in air. Let a man hold the reins of the bridle thus placed, while you draw out the horse's tongue; then with your left hand hold it forcibly, and with a firm grasp, thus drawn out on one side of his mouth, bending it back between the jaw-teeth or grinders, by which means his mouth will be kept open. Now hold the ball between the thumb and the first and second fingers of your right hand; run your hand resolutely and quickly into his mouth, (there is no danger of his closing it on your hand,) delivering the ball as far back nearly, if not quite, as the root of his tongue. This done, withdraw your hand, and almost simultaneously let go his tongue from the grasp of your other hand; when the person who holds the bridle ought to pull the reins tight, so as to elevate the horse's head, and thereby prevent his throwing the ball out of his mouth, in case it should not have passed at once over his throat. Keep his head in this elevated position until you are satisfied he has swallowed it. You ought to have a common porter bottle ready, filled with water, which insert in one side of his mouth, in the vacuum between the bridle tooth or tusk, and grinders, and give him a portion of the water every minute or two, until you are satisfied he has swallowed, and that the ball is entirely washed down.

AN OLD TURFMAN.

(To be continued.)

MARION,

A beautiful dark bay, black mane and legs, full five feet two and three quarter inches high, and stands well on his feet; for his pedigree, see Am. Turf Reg. vol. ii. page 517.

He was foaled the property of Thomas Wiggins Crowell of Halifax, N. C. and at his sale was purchased by Major John Tillery, then one year old, for one hundred and seventy-five dollars; was trained by Henry Curtis Jones at three years old, but did not run in consequence of lameness. In the spring of 1824, he was again trained; but from the same cause did not run.

PERFORMANCES.

Fall 1824, he contended against the celebrated horse Henry, over the Lawrenceville course, for the jockey club purse, four mile heats,

for \$500, and won the race at two heats.—Time, 8 m. 16 s. each heat.

October 14, 1824, he won the jockey club purse, \$500, four mile heats, over the New Market Course, beating William R. Johnson's Betsey Richards and James J. Harrison's Arab, at two heats—time not put down—track heavy and muddy.

Next week at Tree Hill, Janet, four years old, by Sir Archy, won in three heats, the four mile heats for \$1000; beating, after a severe struggle, Flirtilla, who took the first heat, and Marion, who ran second to her in each heat. Time, 1st heat 8 m. 11 s.; 2d heat, 7 m. 58 s.; 3d heat, 8 m. 12 s.—Marion the favorite—equal betting between Flirtilla and Janet. (See Turf Reg. vol. i. page 435.) In the above race, to do Marion justice, it is but fair to state, that he was run contrary to the wishes and advice of his trainer; some three or four days previous to the race, having had a severe attack of the cholic, from which he evidently had not recovered.

Fall, 1825, at New Market, he won the jockey club purse, four mile heats, for \$700, beating J. J. Harrison's Polly Cobbs, by Sir Hal, with great ease, and distancing Wm. R. Johnson's Washington by Timoleon.

Next week, at Tree Hill, he started for the jockey club purse, four mile heats, together with Betsey Robinson, Phillis, John Richards, Corinna, Liberator and Arabella; which was won by Betsey Robinson. Marion ran second to her the first heat, and broke down in the second.—Time, 1st heat 7 m. 59 s.; 2d heat 7 m. 56 s.; 3d heat 8 m. 24 s.—which closed his racing career.

I do hereby certify, that Marion was lame and his leg much swollen, and that had I had the management of him in the above race, he should not have started. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 21st day of January, 1831. WM. M. WEST.

The rider of Marion, (Burkit Manley,) states that in the above race he was ahead, under a strong pull, when he broke down, and further states, that he had orders not to run for the first heat until the last half mile, at which time he felt the horse give way, and advised his owner not to start him again.

He was then taken off the turf, and at the sale of Major John Tillery, was purchased by Mr. Lemuel Long at \$1405, with whom he made three seasons; I then became the purchaser at \$2550. Marion was full brother to the celebrated colt Pawnee, who won the great sweepstakes, \$500 entrance, at Halifax in 1827; after which race, Mr. Wm. M. West, in whose care he was, refused \$4500 for him. His dam full sister to the dam of Shawanee. His get are large, likely and much admired; and one owned by Col. Cad. Jones, at three years

old, untried, one eye out, sold for \$400 to Mr. Swan. Another owned by Wm. M. West, Esq. three years old, was sold to Thomas Watson, after being beaten twice by the celebrated Polly Hopkins, for the sum of \$1750.

BENJ. S. LONG.

January 22, 1831.

SPEED OF ENGLISH RACE HORSES.

MR. EDITOR:

On reading a late number of the American Turf Register, I was forcibly reminded of the frequent inaccuracies to be met with in the accounts of the performances on the English Turf, and what to me, appears to be egregious blunders in the calculations of reporters. For instance, at page 418 of the 9th No. and 2d vol. of the Turf Register, Flying Childers is said to have run at six years old, over the round course at Newmarket, three miles, six furlongs, ninety-three yards, in six minutes forty seconds; to perform which, he must have moved over eighty-two and a half feet of ground in one second of time. Now, sir, if Childers had moved over $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet in each second of time, he would have run in the six minutes forty seconds, no less than six miles and a quarter. Instead, therefore, of moving over $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet in a second, he only moved over fifty feet and a fraction more than two inches, in a second. At page 480, 10th No. the Marquis of Rockingham's horse Bay Molton, is said to have run four miles in seven minutes forty-three and a half seconds, which was seven and a half seconds less than it had ever been done in before.

Childers ran four miles, one furlong, one hundred and thirty-eight yards, in seven minutes thirty seconds; and that too, forty-one years before the performance of Bay Molton. See the inconsistency in those two statements. If my calculations are correct, (and if they are not, I will thank you to correct them,) Bay Molton moved over not more than forty-five feet six and two-third inches in each second of time. If Bay Molton had been a cotemporary with Childers, and a competitor when that horse ran three miles, six furlongs, ninety-three yards, in six minutes forty seconds, he would have lost by more than a double distance; that is, he would have been six hundred and fifteen and a half yards behind. At page 479, Mr. Lumago's chesnut horse at Barnet races, is said to have run one mile in one minute, for a wager of one hundred guineas; to have performed which, he must have moved over eighty-eight feet in each second of time.

Admitting Childers' speed to have been eighty-two and a half feet in a second, Mr. Lumago's horse according to the English reports, would have beaten Childers one hundred and ten yards in a race of

a mile; yet, Childers is said to have been the fastest horse that ever run.

When such glaring inconsistencies in the English accounts of their great racing nags are constantly meeting the eye, one is almost induced to doubt whether their horses are superior in the general to those which figure upon the turf in our own country; and I am led to believe, that the Old Dominion has produced as fleet and as hard bottomed horses as the sea girt isle and its dependencies, and that Sir Archy, Leviathan, Ratler, Flirtilla, Betsey Ransom, Monsieur Tonsen, Sally Walker, John Richards, Sir Charles, and many others, whose performances I do not now exactly recollect, will lose little in the comparison. And why should they? Our racing stock has originated from the very best English horses, our climate, is equally favourable for the development of the natural properties and qualities of the horse; and for training and ordering, we have learned them from the English, and brother Jonathan can do any thing that is "worth the doing," as well and as successfully as John Bull, whether it consists in ordering a horse or a fowl, building a ship, and fighting her after she has been built, and in fact, any thing.

DIOMED'S GET.

MR. EDITOR:

August 26, 1831.

You request that any mistakes perceived in the remarks on the get of the justly celebrated imported Old Diomed, in this country, might be corrected in some future number of your useful work. I have thought it my privilege to remind you, that Peace Maker, instead of being raised by Col. Hoopes, as stated, was raised by Mr. Upton Edmondson, of Lunenburg; was foaled in 1800; trained and run; and won his first stakes in 1803, by Mr. John Verell; afterwards owned and run by Col. Tayloe. If of any importance, I would further state, that Florizel was bred by Mr. Roger Atkinson, of Chesterfield; foaled in 1801; was sold to Major Wm. Ball at two years old—I believe for \$1500. He was never beaten.

Stump the Dealer; dam by Shark, (not Clockfast;) was bred by Mr. Thos. Hamlin, of Lunenburg; was foaled in 1803 or '4; (same age of Potomac;) afterwards sold to Ralph Wormley.

Potomac; dam by Pegasus; was bred by Edward Dennis, Esq. of Brunswick; foaled in 1803 or '4; afterwards sold to Burwell Wilks, Esq. of Brunswick, at two years old, for \$1600. He was beaten by Stump the Dealer, in his stakes at Petersburg, at three years old.

Truxton; dam (said to be) by Fearnought; was bred by John Verrill, Esq. of Dinwiddie; foaled in 1800, (not 1806) and sold to Gen. Jackson.

Lavinia; dam (Lady Bolingbroke) by Clockfast; foaled in 1800. She was bred by Capt. Ezekiel Dance, of Chesterfield, and sold to Col. M. Selden, at one year old, for \$1000. She won the great Sterling stakes at Fredericksburg, in 1803.

I could swell this to the length of nearly the whole list furnished formerly, but fear it may be irksome, and therefore desist.

I am glad to see the question settled in regard to the celebrated "Old Cub mare," and so consistently with her unquestionable high standing, and the character and blood of Ratter, Childers, Sumpter, and Flirtilla and Polly Hopkins, and Hyazim, and all those so closely and immediately descended from her.

Your obedient servant,

J. C. G.

EXTRACTS FROM WEATHERBY'S LETTERS TO COL. TAYLOR.

"Totteridge is ugly, and stands knuckling with his fore legs. Schedoni, Oscar or Symmetry, would be the nags to go to the United States, if the colour be no objection.

"Dion is very handsome—short and pony like.

J. W.

"*March 5, 1801.*"

"I have no objection to Stirling. He was a true runner—cost Mr. Hoomes in England 325 gs. Stirling was a very honest horse; and whether Spread Eagle was or not, we have no certain guide. But in point of speed, before he had the distemper, he was at least a stone better than Stirling at the same age. All the brothers of Spread Eagle appear jady, with great speed. Stirling was by no means deficient in speed. Stirling and Spread Eagle are the horses to breed from; though I don't despise Sea Gull. Sir Peter is decidedly first with us now.

"The Prince of Wales gave for Knowsley, - - 1000 gs.

"Lord Sackvill for Expectation, - - - 1100 gs.

"Major Rooke for Dick Andrews, a little shabby, slight horse, - - - - - 1000 gs.

"Mr. Graham for Bryan O'Lynn, - - - 800 gs.

"As to old stallions, Pot8os got the best horses after he was 23 or 24 years old—Schedoni, Champion, Worthly, &c. Cockfighter* is considered our best horse.

J. W.

"*September 13, 1800.*"

* He means as a racer.

THE POWER, AND SO THE VALUE OF A RACE HORSE—ON THE LENGTH OF RACE TRACKS, &c. &c.

We are quite sure it is a matter of surprise with many of our readers that we do not more frequently copy accounts of races in England. The reason is simply this—that in no account that we meet, whether in the English Sporting Magazine, which is regularly received, and to which we have constant access, nor in any of the English papers, do they ever state the *time* in which a race is run; and we understand that an English race, now-a-days, in which sometimes a dozen or two nags get off in a crowd, has degenerated into a mere display of *jockeyship* at the run home, in the last quarter of a mile. True it is, however, that from the *manner* in which they are stated, they are without interest to an American reader, and afford him no means of comparing their performances with those on the American turf, nor with their own horses of the olden time. On the pernicious effect, abroad and at home, of too early training and light weights, let the reader recur to the remarks of “An Advocate for the Turf,” in the last number of this Magazine. In the meantime, it is worthy of consideration, as connected with the *powers* and so the *value* of a *race horse*, whether our own standard of judgment, to wit, the *time* in which heats are reported as being run and repeated on our *own courses*, be not *extremely fallacious*. If they be, assuredly every lover of fair sport and of justice, and especially all who are interested in promoting and in knowing the *real value* of the race horse, should unite in rectifying whatever may be defective in the standard of judgment, as far as, in the nature of things, an uniform standard can be established.

It is true that the power of a horse, and hence his value, is to be ascertained by many circumstances not *completely* within our control. His performance will depend on the state of his health and his racing condition at the time. It may be affected by the temperature of the day, the nature of the soil, &c. &c. But there are some material, most material circumstances, necessary to the formation of a correct opinion of a horse's powers and character, which are completely within our control. Amongst these are the weights and the *distance*. The former may be easily and are usually carefully adjusted. But there is too much reason to fear that the *latter* is too little attended to; being *at one place one thing, and at another another*. Were the engineer to take his chain in his pocket, we are fully persuaded that on race courses he would often find, what every inquiring traveller has heard of on a country road—“*a long mile*” and “*a short mile*.” We very much doubt whether any two courses in the union are of the

same length, whilst most of them are *under a mile*;* and yet large bets are made on horses, and very large sums given for them, because they are said to have run the two, three, or four mile heats, on a particular course, *in a given time*, which in fact means any thing or nothing, when the course is not a full mile. Concurring fully in these views, the Maryland Jockey Club appointed a committee of most respectable gentlemen, and, after the most careful measurement, they reported the Central Course to be, at the distance of three feet from the interior of the track, 34 inches over a mile. At the same meeting of the Club, the resolutions which follow were unanimously adopted. It is respectfully requested that the secretary, or other proper officer, of each Club in the union, will consider them as hereby communicated for the purposes therein expressed.

"On motion of J. S. Skinner, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"*Whereas* it is of importance, as a test of the capacity and value of race horses, that all established race courses should be as nearly as possible of uniform length—

"*Resolved, therefore*, That the Corresponding Secretary of this Club be instructed to communicate with the regularly established Clubs in other parts of the United States, suggesting, respectfully, on the part of the Maryland Jockey Club, the expediency of their appointing, forthwith, a committee of their members to superintend the measurement of their several courses, and to have them elongated or contracted, as may be required, so that they may be exactly one mile in length at the distance of three feet from the interior line of the course; that being the line, as nearly as may be, on which it may be supposed the winning horse will run.

"*Resolved, further*, That he request that a certificate of such line of exactly one mile, having been thus established, be transmitted to the Editor of the "American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine," to be recorded, with a brief description of the topography of the course and the nature of its soil.

"*Resolved, as the opinion of this Club*, that the time in which any horse may be reported as having run on any Course not measured and established in the manner before mentioned, ought not to be considered as conclusive proof of the degree of his speed and bottom, or as a safe standard of the reputation and value of such horse, either

* It is said that neither the Norfolk nor the Charleston course is a full mile. Col. Wynn told us that he measured the Charleston course, and found it to be full 30 yards under a mile.

as a racer, whilst yet on the turf, or afterwards, as a brood mare or stallion.

“Resolved, That James Swan, Robt. Gilmor, Jr. Geo. Cooke, and Joshua Barney, or either two of them, be a committee, with authority to employ the surveyor of Baltimore county, or other competent person, to survey, under their immediate superintendence, the “Central Course;” that they cause it to be so lengthened or shortened, if necessary, as to make it precisely one mile, measuring three feet exterior to the pole; and that they transmit to the Corresponding Secretary of this Club, a certificate of said measurement, with a general description of the Course, to the end that performance on said Course may serve as a more exact test of the capacity and value of horses running on it.”

The Central Course is oblong, with, as nearly as may be, a straight parallel quarter stretch; each end forming a semi-circular arch.

In some subsequent number we propose to publish an engraving, or lithographic topographical view of the Course, with a view of the club house, pavilions, &c. and must defer therefore, for the present, a more particular description. The track being a new one, and having been much used in the *middle* of it, by people riding out to see it for some weeks before the race, the sides were comparatively soft and deep; and it being obvious that the winning horse of each day ran not less than ten feet from the mile line, it was desirable to know precisely how much the distance is increased by each foot that a horse runs outside of the mile line on a track shaped as ours is, and we addressed a line on the subject to Mr. Craig, of the Patent office, long known to us as one of the best mathematicians, as well as one of the most obliging of men.

Here follows his answer:—

MR. EDITOR:

Washington, Nov. 16, 1831.

Some days ago I informed you that your queries were unlimited unless the distance of the parallel sides of the Course was given. It is likely, however, that their distance is about 843 feet; so that each end forms a semi-circular arch. If so, for each foot any horse runs without the “*exact course*,” his distance, in going once round, will be augmented twice 3.1416, or 6 7-25 feet, very nearly. So that, at 10 feet distance, he would have to run 62 4-5 feet more than a mile; and 251 1-5 feet in going four times round: that is, 21371.2 instead of 21120 feet; therefore,

As 21371.2 is to 21120, so is 7 m. 55 s. to 7 m. 49 2-5 s.—the time in which he would have completed the four mile heat on the exact line.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN D. CRAIG.

Suppose then, what we believe to be the fact, that Black Maria, in her race with Trifle, who won it, to have averaged ten feet from the line of a mile, she ran the last and fifth four mile heat, *within that week*, in 7 m. 49 s. and two-fifths of a second, though evidently sore and off her feed, and after having run, in the same month, three four mile heats at Poughkeepsie, in 8 m. 1 s. 8 m. 4 s. and 8 m. 7 s. being beaten by James Cropper, who was run to the throat-latch. It was on that race, and her being badly ridden in it, that her friends backed her to a large amount against Cropper on the Central Course. We are not aware that any horse in Virginia has been required to run the four mile heats twice in the same week.

But to the purpose in hand, to which we pray the attention of all the established Clubs in the country. If gentlemen's nags can bear an honest test, and they would have them valued justly, according to their power, let them unite in ascertaining and putting upon record the fact that their tracks are a *full mile*—with a certificate from the Club, stating also, the topography of the ground, whether hilly or level, and the nature of the soil.

ANECDOTE OF RACE HORSES.

In the summer of 1831, while Capt. T. and Lieut. R. of the United States' Army, were engaged on a survey at Canton, near Baltimore, they had frequently noticed Bachelor and Jumping Jemmy at pasture in the field of the old Canton course. One day, after playing some time, these two horses were observed to walk up leisurely, side by side, to the judges' stand, where they stood for a moment, and then started and ran two rounds out regularly. After the heat, they played together for a few moments, when they again walked up, side by side, stood at the judges' stand, as in the first heat, and again started, and ran a second heat of two rounds.

[Could nature more clearly sanction the sports of the turf?]

GET OF SIR ARCHY.

The following, not hitherto inserted, may as well be added to the list of Sir Archy's celebrated progeny:—

Brunette, Tecumseh, Charlotte Temple, Merlin, Rockingham, Sambo, Sea Gull, Sir Richard, Sir Archy, Jr. (out of Transport,) Corporal Trim, Hiazim, Eliza Splotch, Sally Gee, (Marion's sister,) J. C., Sir Archy, Montorio, Jemima Wilkison, May Day, Polly Jones, Minge's br. c. General Brooke, Morgiana, Snake, Phenomena, Brown Bob, Virginia Taylor, Gabriella, Pandora, Eliza Reiley, Dashall, and Dampier.

MEMOIR OF LADY LIGHTFOOT.

(For her Portraiture see last number.)

A dark brown mare, without any white marks; 15 hands 3 inches high; six feet in girth. Bred by Col. John Tayloe, and foaled at Mr. Ogle's seat, Bell-air, Prince George's county, Maryland, in June, 1812.

Her pedigree and performances ranking in the first order, may plead an apology for prolixity; besides, her present standing as a brood mare, is an additional excuse for detail. While in, as well as out of training, Lady Lightfoot was ever looked upon as in the highest form for running; with an air of spirit and pride, which added greatly to her figure of strength and fleetness.

Her sire was Sir Archy; her dam Black Maria, a celebrated racer to a very advanced age, (fourteen years) by Shark; her dam (the dam of Vingt'un,) was by Clockfast, (a half brother of Medley,) by Gimcrack, out of the noted running mare Maria, by Regulus. (Of Black Maria, a note will hereafter appear.)

Lady Lightfoot's first race was at Washington, in 1815, in a sweepstakes for three year old colts, \$1800; in which she distanced a promising field of five.

The day but one afterwards she contended for the three mile heats on the same course—took the first heat with so much ease that her competitors were withdrawn, and she was then sold for \$1500, and went to Virginia; where, the following week, she took another sweepstakes in like manner, at St. George's court-house—five starting.

Gen. Wynn then took her to Charleston, South Carolina, accompanied by his famous horse Timoleon, by Sir Archy. On arrival there, she contended for the purse of \$400, two mile heats, five starting, and won in the following order, viz:

Lady Lightfoot,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bedford,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Lottery,	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Eclipse,	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Playfair,	-	-	-	-	-	5	

Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 56 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 59 s.

The next day she ran for the handicap purse of silver plate, three mile heats, as follows:

Lady Lightfoot,	-	-	-	-	1	1
Transport,	-	-	-	-	2	2
Maria.						

Little John.

Merino Ewe.

Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 54 s.—2d heat. 5 m. 53 s.

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**ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS**

R

L



W. H. Woodbury

1. 1000 ft. high. 11. 1000 ft. high.



A beautiful race—close and fast running. All of the mares in this race afterwards proved first rate breeders of racers.

The subsequent day the four mile heats were contended for, and won by Lady Lightfoot, thus carrying off all the prizes of the week—a circumstance unprecedented on the Charleston course from that period to the present. Timoleon was intended for the four mile day; but, in a trial, Lady Lightfoot proving the best, the former was not named, and she took his place.

In 1816 Lady Lightfoot was not started, owing to being out of condition by distemper, and otherwise.

But in 1817 she again appeared on the turf, at Petersburg, where expectation was raised to a high pitch by her being matched against the famous mare Vanity, on which immense sums were depending. The result was in a measure unsatisfactory, as in running the third mile, Lady Lightfoot *leading*, Vanity stepped into a hole and fell dead upon the spot.

The ensuing fall Lady Lightfoot, *it is said*, was beaten by Timoleon; but of this fact no authentic account has been obtained.

The same year she ran again at Charleston, S. C. for the proprietor's purse; two mile heats.

Lady Lightfoot,	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Lottery,	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Black Eyed Susan,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2
Lady Jane.								
Orlando.								

Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 55 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 56 s.—3d heat, 3 m. 59 s.

In the same year, 1817, at Shrewsbury, Lady Lightfoot started for the two mile purse—distancing the field.

The same month, at Marlborough, she contended for the four mile purse, as follows; beating the remarkable and famous horse Swallow, *alias* Hermaphrodite, viz:

Lady Lightfoot,	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Hermaphrodite,	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Mr. Swiggs's horse,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3

Time, 1st heat, 7 m. 52 s.—2d heat, 7 m. 53 s.—3d heat, 7 m. 52 s.

The same year and month, at Washington city, she won the jockey club purse, four mile heats; beating Tuckahoe and several others.

In 1818, at Hagerstown, Lady Lightfoot again met Hermaphrodite, and, after a most severe struggle, was by him beaten by about a head each heat.

Hermaphrodite,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Lady Lightfoot,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Partnership,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	

Two others, not placed.

Notwithstanding the severity of this race, she won the purse for two mile heats, the day but one after.

The same year, at Washington city, she won the jockey club purse, four mile heats; beating a field of four horses.

She then went to Fredericktown, and there won the prize, two mile heats; and thence to Charleston, where she won the four mile purse, ending her campaign of this year.

The next year, 1819, Lady Lightfoot again met Hermaphrodite, at Hagerstown, and four others, four mile heats, and bore off the prize—a hard race; after which, the same evening, Hermaphrodite died.—Thus it appears this mare won two out of three races, four mile heats, against that remarkable horse.

From Hagerstown she went to Washington, and ran against Col. Johnson's Tyro and others, four miles, and won.

At Broad Rock, same year, she was beaten, two mile heats, by Beggar Girl, a three year old filly.

In 1820 Lady Lightfoot again appeared at Washington, and ran four mile heats, as follows:

Lady Lightfoot,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Vanguard,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Ratler,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3

In the following year, 1821, then the property of Mr. Sleeper, she was brought to the Union course, on Long Island, and entered for the purse of \$700, four mile heats, which was won by American Eclipse; viz:—

Eclipse, 126 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lady Lightfoot, 123 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Flag of Truce,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Heart of Oak,	-	-	-	-	-	dis.	

This race was very interesting from the celebrity of Eclipse and of Lady Lightfoot. She led the horse the first heat, until near the end of it. The second heat was not so well contested, and the mare appeared out of order, and the next day was sick.

The same month she returned south, and ran at Baltimore, on the Canton course, three mile heats, and won easily.

In the year 1822 Lady Lightfoot again appeared on the Union course, Long Island, and did not contend the four mile day against American Eclipse; but entered for the three mile heats the next day, and galloped over—no one venturing to run against her.

During this year she won, in various places, at Elkton, Baltimore, and elsewhere, seven jockey club purses.

In 1823, Lady Lightfoot, eleven years of age, again went into training; but it was evident her better days had passed by. She, however,

met in the field Betsey Richards, young and blooming, and to her resigned the palm—never again to cause the welkin to ring on bearing off the prize. And now, in the month of September, she met the embraces of her conqueror, the gallant American Eclipse, and went into the breeding stud.

The above record of races of Lady Lightfoot are all those known to her present owner. There may have been many others, however, as she was in almost constant training until eleven years of age.

The late Gen. Wynn, on being questioned his opinion of the best racer he ever ran, replied:—"Lady Lightfoot, of all the nags I ever saw, was the *safest* and *best*, at any distance; having the best and most uniform constitution, being very fleet and of the most perfect bottom."

The anecdotes of this mare, and of her dam, Black Maria, recorded by her breeder, the late Col. Tayloe, and known in his family, would be of much interest, and may hereafter appear; but our limits at this time will not permit, and we content ourselves by concluding with a notice of the descendants of Lady Lightfoot to this day, not doubting many more will be added to the list; as she appears as youthful as most mares at ten years of age, and is without a blemish of any kind, and her feet, wind and spirits, like those of an untried horse.

Her produce are as follows, viz:

B. f. foaled August, 1824; by American Eclipse;—died at six months old.

Bl. c. *Eclipse Lightfoot*; foaled July, 1825; by American Eclipse. Trained and found very superior. Sold from the training stable, for a stallion solely, for \$1500, at four years old.

Bl. f. *Black Maria*; foaled June, 1826; by American Eclipse. The noted filly of this name sold, at seventeen months old, for \$1000, to Mr. Stevens.

1827; missed to American Eclipse.

Ch. f. *Screamer*; foaled April, 1828; by Henry. Sold to Mr. Stevens, at one year old, for \$500.

Br. c. *Terror*; foaled March, 1829; by American Eclipse. Sold, a foal, to Mr. Stevens, for \$1000.

Bl. c. *Shark*; foaled April, 1830; by American Eclipse. Sold to Mr. Green, at six months old, for \$850.

B. f. *Bay Maria*; foaled April, 1831; by American Eclipse;—in the hands of the breeder—very promising.

Lady Lightfoot has been covered the past season by American Eclipse and Serab.

Of the above produce, much has been realized, and much is hereafter expected, as all of her produce are in high form.

Eclipse Lightfoot was very promising while in training; having in trials beaten a stable of five that proved good ones.

Black Maria, at three years old, won her match of \$5000 against Col. Johnson's Archy colt; the great poststakes at Baltimore, of \$4000; besides other large sums in purses, on various courses.

Screamer won a sweepstakes, \$300 each, half forfeit, three miles out, the present autumn, (1831) at Dutchess county course; beating Camilla and Alonzo. Lady Slim paid forfeit.

The residue of her produce are young and untried.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUNG SPORTSMEN.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRYING BARRELS.—A man may be taken in with a horse, or a dog, but never with a gun, after being simply told how to try it.

Having taken out the breeching, and ascertained that the barrel is free from flaws or unsound places, let him fire about a dozen or twenty shots at a quire of the thickest brown paper, by which he will know, to a certainty, both the strength and closeness with which the shot is driven; and he should remember, that the strongest and most regular shooting gun is the best, provided it does not throw the shot so thin as for a bird to escape between them.

The same quire of paper might do for all, if one fresh sheet is put in front of, and another behind it, every time the gun is fired.

Before concluding on the examination of barrels, it may be proper to observe, that a barrel may be pretty good and perfectly safe, and yet not able to bear the scientific inspection of a first rate maker or judge. That is, to hold the barrel up to the window, and gradually raise it till the shade, from above the window, runs along its surface, by which inspection you will easily discover the most trifling want of finish. For instance, examine a barrel of Mr. Lancaster, in this manner, and the shade will run along it like the even surface on a flow of smooth water. But take a barrel of an inferior finisher, and you will perceive the iron all in bumps, as if that flow of water was agitated by wind. To the many, however, who fancy themselves good judges of a gun, the one might appear as perfect as the other; and so indeed it would, to every person who examined it in the ordinary way. To inspect the inside of a barrel, raise it in like manner, and if the stream of shade, as it were, flows true and steady, the boring may be considered straight, and free from any palpable defect.

THE STOCK, to be neat in appearance, should be cut away, as close as strength and safety will admit of, and well tapered off at the locks. The but may be rather full. A cheekpiece, however, is not only as frightful as its usual companion, the scrollguard, but is sometimes apt to give the very blow it is intended to save.

The stocks of single guns are generally tipped, or capped with horn; but some makers have discarded this, through fear of its being split by the recoil, and either leave a clumsy continuation of the wood, or tip the stock with a gingerbread-looking piece of silver; whereas, if they would only leave a space about the thickness of a shilling between the end of the rib and the horn, the recoil, however great, could have no influence on that part.

The length, bend, and casting off of a stock, must, of course, be fitted to the shooter, who should have his measure for them as carefully entered on a gunmaker's books, as that for a suit of clothes on those of his tailor. He has then only to direct, that his guns may be well balanced; to do which, the maker will put lead in proportion to their weight; so that, on holding each of them flat on the left hand, with the end of the featherspring about half an inch from the little finger, he will find a sufficient equilibrium to make the gun rest perfectly steady on the hand.

I have proved, that this degree of balance answers best, as a but too much loaded is apt to hang on the right hand in bringing it up, and vice versa on the left, with a gun which is top heavy.

All stocks should have a good fall in the handle, and not be, as some are, nearly horizontal in that part. This has nothing to do with the general bend or mounting of the stock, but is merely to keep the hand to the natural position, instead of having, as it were, the handle wrenched from the fingers while grasping it. This is the only point on which we are beat by those execrable gingerbread guns which some of the foreigners have the effrontery to compare with ours.

If a stock, in every respect, suits you as to coming up to the eye, &c. &c., the way to have one precisely like it, is to leave with your gunmaker a thin piece of board, made to fit with the greatest accuracy to the profile of the bend, all the way from the breeching to the upper part of the but. By being made to fit into this, your new stock must be like the old one. But if you trust to a set of memorandums that are often mistaken, or, in the hurry of business, not half attended to, you may have as many new stocks as would almost amount to the price of a gun, before you would get two precisely alike.

A stock that is deep, and comes out well at the toe or bottom of the heelplate, is the most steady when pitched on the object.

Many a journey to town would be saved to a sportsman, if all these trifles were properly attended to by the makers.

For those who take a pride in the appearance of their stocks, and select handsome pieces of wood, I know of nothing better to keep them polished, than a little linseed oil, and plenty of, what is vulgarly called, elbowgrease; unless sportsmen choose to take the additional trouble of adopting the following recipe; which I shall here give, under the idea, that, if considered too troublesome to apply it to gunstocks, it may still be found worth inserting, from its excellence in giving a dark polish to tables or any kind of furniture.

Recipe for Keeping the Polish on Gunstocks.

Cold drawn linseed oil,	1 quart.
Gum arabic, (dissolved in warm water)	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Alkanet root,	2 ounces.
Rose pink,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Vinegar,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Boil these together, and put them in an earthen pan to stand for a day or two, after which, the mixture will be fit for use.

To apply it, rub a small quantity on the wood: let it lie on all night, and rub it off clean in the morning. With a few such dressings, you will bring out a superior polish.

If a stock, which, in other respects, suits you, is, in a trifling degree, too straight or too much bent, the maker could rectify it by means of boiling it in hot water, instead of persuading you to have a new one.

[Instructions to Young Sportsmen.]

RIFLE SHOOTING—TO H.

MR. EDITOR:

Darien, Georgia, November 14, 1831.

In No. 6, vol. i. page 290, of your interesting Magazine, there is a piece "on the use of the rifle," written over the signature of H: where, after giving a fair specimen of his own skill in the use of that instrument, (supposing he, of course, beheaded the birds at arms length,) he introduces into the arena, a gentleman, a Mr. D. M. who, he believes "*cannot only beat Capt. S. but any other man in the Union.*" Now, Mr. Editor, here, H. "throws the challenge at no man's feet;" and consequently, no one, Titus Manlius like, can step forward to confront his champion. But since H. is so bold in his assertion, and so sanguine in the superior markshooting of D. M., he certainly will not object to exchanging a few hundreds on fair and honorable grounds. In this case, there is no challenged party; so H. must not accuse me of ungenerously reserving to myself, the sole privilege of

drawing up the articles of agreement. The propositions I make, are, of course, for his consideration, and I do not see that he can object to any thing but the betting.

I will meet H. with D. M. in July next in Raleigh, N. Carolina, and propose to fire 210 shots with the rifle, 30 yards "off hand," say 30 shots a day, 15 and clean; I shall be accompanied by a man who will take a little trouble off my hands. I propose to fire at a dead mark, about the diameter of six-eighths of an inch. I offer to fire for \$100 a shot, and propose the following provisos and reservations:

1. If both strike the mark, he that is nearest the cross, takes the \$100.
2. If a tie, a draw, and fire over.
3. If one of the competitors strikes the mark and the other misses, the victor in this case, will be entitled to \$200.
4. If both miss the mark, the nearest to the cross claims \$100.

Here H. may take me for a complete black leg, in looking at the betting as extravagant, but I do assure him, that there will be a great probability of a *pretty equal match*, and I do not think much more will be won than to enable a clever fellow to go in style to Saratoga, and "figure in Gemima and cross over Betty" at Ballston.

ALATAMAHA.

ANECDOTE OF A WILD GOOSE.

Near Col. Post's farm on the Missouri, an eagle was observed, frequently to dart towards the water and then rise again. His evolutions attracting attention, it was observed, that he was endeavouring to take a wild goose which had alighted in the river, and which would dive to avoid him, and on rising to get breath, was again attacked and had again to dive in order to save himself. The chase had continued in this way some time, the goose apparently yielding; when it suddenly turned and made to the shore of Col. P's farm, where two men were at work. It there landed and walking leisurely up to the men, permitted itself to be taken by them without an effort to escape. It appeared excessively exhausted. Three days afterwards, Col. L. of the United States' Engineers, passing that way, observed the goose in Col. P's barn yard, and received the story of its capture from him. Its wings had been cut by way of securing it, but it seemed quite contented and confident of protection.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

The grand match which is to decide who shall be "Champion of England," is fixed to come off at Warwick. Ward is backed by a noble lord and other friends; and Byrne by his countrymen.



FOX HUNTING—*The First Turn Out of the Season!*

It was at early dawn, on Thursday, the 17th November, Anno Domini 1831, that a party of cavaliers was seen passing, with gay and gathering motion, over the "Capitolian Hill," on the track of an old sportsman, who had quietly preceded them on the Bladensburgh road. In him I soon recognised a friend of the old school; maintaining in his equipments, as in his notions, the *juste milieu* between the only two epochs in his chronology—the epoch of the *flood* and the epoch of *steam*; the latter of which he accounts the more disastrous of the two. In all your boasted march of human intellect, (said he to me one day, as we turned off from a smooth turnpike,) there is nothing comparable with a quiet horse and a good *country road*.

As I fell, without being observed, into the rear of the attendant party on this occasion, I quickly concluded from the earliness of the hour, their elastic movements, their lively chattering converse, and the joyful cast of their countenances, that nothing could produce so much animation but the prospect of a *glorious fox chase*. And truly the morning was most auspicious—the frost hung like a young snow upon the bushes, and the fog lingered in the valleys, as if reluctant to retire before the light of the opening day.

Interloper as I was, yet it was not long before I got to understand that great havoc had lately been made, by some means, amongst the poultry on the Eastern branch; and, as usual, these mysterious abstractions, though liable to occur in so many more ways than one, had been most conveniently laid at the door of "*sly reynard*." Every old housewife in that ilk had lifted up her hands and her voice with direful imprecations on his head, and all had united in a petition to Mr. Clark, to come with his avenging pack to destroy the arch villain. The call was gallantly answered, and this was the day dedicated alike to sport and to justice.

“————— Oh! how glorious 'tis
To right th' oppress'd, and bring the felon vile
To just disgrace.”

After riding a few miles, we hove in sight of the aforementioned gentleman of the advance movement, if movement it may be called, where movement there was none; for he had just then dismounted to *lead* his horse over a frost-covered bridge, not far beyond which was the “fixtured,” or rendezvous agreed upon; it being near the cover where the knowing ones said the “nocturnal thief” would surely be unkenneled; and here, Mr. Editor, I would endeavour to describe the group, were you not, as you always are, too impatient for the chase.

Besides plain *cits*, we had politicians of the *ins* and the *outs*; officers and *diplomats* of various degrees; majors and generals, *chargés* and *attachés*; the black-eyed Frenchman, the round-faced Mynheer, and the portly Swede, waiting the arrival of Mr. C. and his hounds.—Thus passed one long half hour, until impatience bordered on despair.

At this *crisis* the *juste milieu* gentleman was standing off at some distance, noting the frost gradually melting and exhaling, under the mild rays of the sun, just rising in all the glowing majesty of an Indian summer morning, when lo!—at about one hundred yards, a large old red came trotting slowly by—

“————— See! he skulks along
Sleek at the shepherd's cost, and plump with meals
Purloin'd.—So thrive the wicked here below!”

The old sportsman, as usual, was the first to spy him and to utter the soul-expanding ejaculation, *tally ho! tally ho!*—whereupon Reynard gave 'em a sideway compound glance of cunning and ridicule, and slightly flirted his brush, without deigning to mend his motion. The whole party was electrified—each one braced himself in his stirrups—horses pricked their ears, as did their riders, listening for the coming pack.—“Hark!” exclaimed a noble baron, eager to display his superior horsemanship,

“————— On the drag I hear,
Their doubtful notes, prelading to a cry.”

But alas! it was the anxious sportsman listening “with credulity to the whispers of fancy”—another half hour elapsed, but neither Mr. C. nor his hounds have appeared from that hour to this!

Here, Mr. Editor, I stole off and regained the Baltimore road. I leave you to imagine how different were the feelings between the “ride to cover” and the “ride home,” and remain, as heretofore, your friend,

INCOGNITO.

WOLF CHASE ON THE ICE.

(See Engraving at the beginning of this number.)

MR. EDITOR:

Upper Mississippi, March 31, 1831.

As you, in some early number of the Sporting Magazine, solicit accounts of "sports and game in the far west," and being to that interesting periodical a subscriber, I deem it a duty that I should contribute my mite towards it. Perhaps to hear of a wolf chase upon the ice, may not be less novel to some of your southern readers than "fishing on skates."

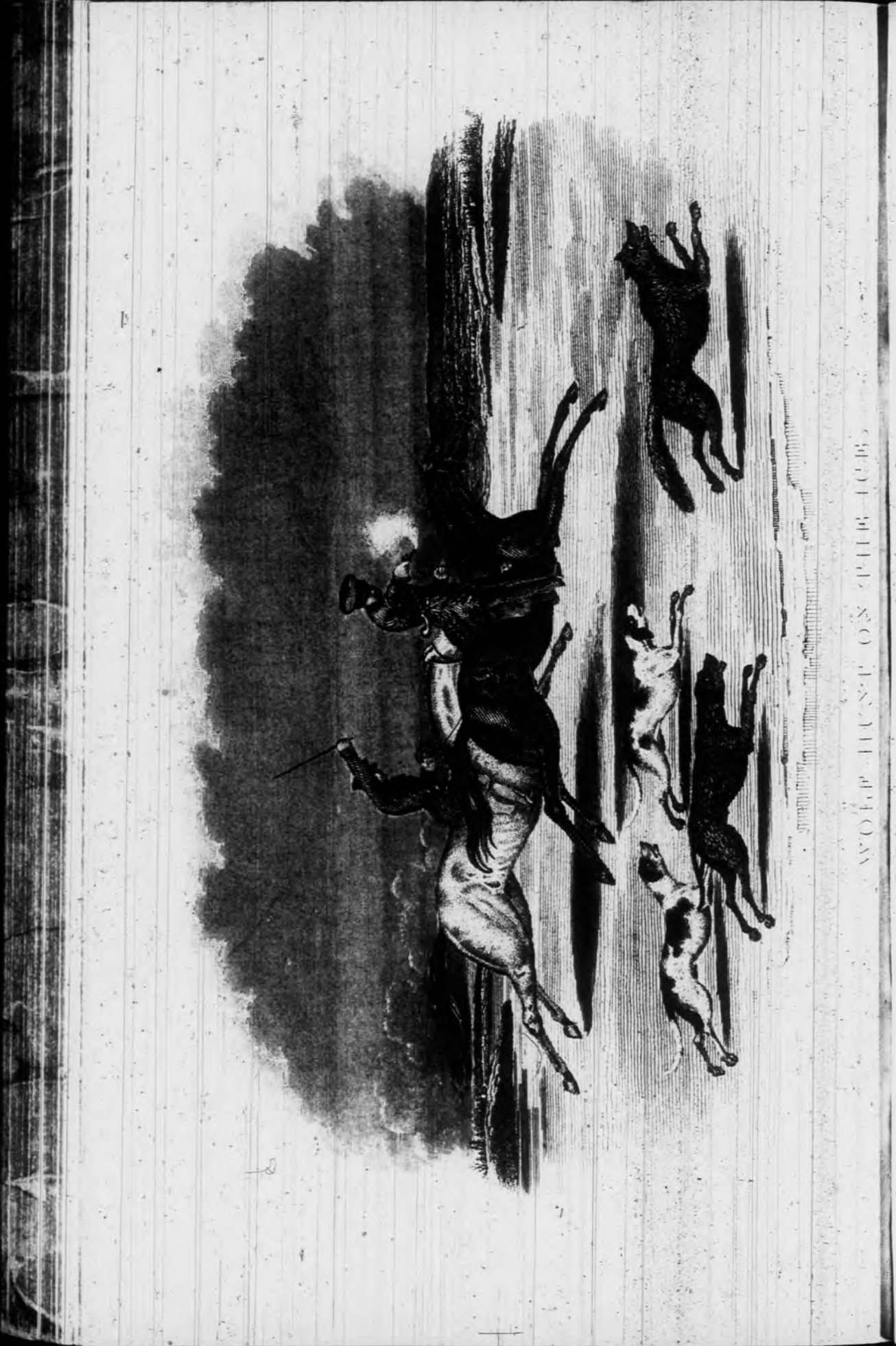
The Mississippi having been frozen during the past, as is the case every winter, sufficiently firm to bear the heaviest loaded teams, it afforded me the pleasure of many a splendid wolf chase, as those animals frequent the river in great numbers so soon as it is frozen. Having my horse shod expressly for the sport, with sharp heels and steel toes to his shoes, to prevent his slipping, I *ran down and killed upon the ice thirteen wolves* during the month of January. Upon one occasion, I killed two one morning. This I consider doing a pretty good business, having the assistance only of my pointers and two hounds. Being well mounted, I found no wolf that could stand up before me more than four miles. But, after all, the pleasures of the chase were half lost, for I had no one to help me to enjoy them. My friend G. who is as keen a sportsman as myself, and heretofore my constant companion in the chase, was confined by indisposition nearly the whole winter, and although my other associates all owned good horses, I could not prevail on them to turn out—they are dunghills, and show no blood.

There was generally a streak of smooth glass ice, some fifteen or thirty feet wide, near the shore, upon which the wolf always run whenever he could gain it, and from which it was very difficult to drive him, as he found himself burried in the deep and drifted snow, along the banks, as soon as he left it; and he had sagacity enough to know that he ran better and slipped less upon the smooth ice than the dogs. I have some times, in chasing wolves upon the ice, seen them, when closely pursued, run directly to an air-hole, follow close around the edge of it to the opposite side, and then run off, resuming their original course. The dogs, eager and impetuous, always keeping their eyes upon the wolf, come to the air-hole without perceiving it, and tumble headlong in. The wolf will then stop for a few moments, to turn round and look at them.

Yours, respectfully,

A. H. P.

THE NEW YORK
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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured appearance with numerous small dark spots (foxing) and larger stains, particularly along the right edge. The binding edge on the left is visible, showing the inner structure of the book. The page is otherwise empty of any text or markings.

*Certificate of E. T. Langham, Sub. Indian Agent.**Fort Snelling, Feb. 3, 1831.*

I certify, that I have, on more occasions than one, when running down a wolf in the open prairie, with horses, in company with Capt. R. B. Mason, of the army, seen that gentleman shoot the wolf with a pistol, when the horse on which he rode, as well as the wolf, was in full speed.

E. T. LANGHAM.

BETH-GELERT, OR THE GRAVE OF THE GREYHOUND.*

The Spear-men heard the bugle sound,
And cheerly smil'd the morn,
And many a brach, and many a hound,
Obey'd Llewelyn's horn.
And still he blew a louder blast,
And gave a lustier cheer,
"Come, Gèlert, come, wer't never last
Llewelyn's horn to hear.
"Oh! where does faithful Gèlert roam,
The flow'r of all his race?
So true, so brave; a lamb at home,
A lion in the chase!"
'Twas only at Llewelyn's board
The faithful Gèlert fed;
He watch'd, he serv'd, he cheer'd his lord,
And sentinel'd his bed.
In sooth he was a peerless hound,
The gift of royal John;
But now no Gèlert could be found,
And all the chase rode on.
And now, as o'er the rocks and dells
The gallant chidings rise,
All Snowdon's craggy chaos yells,
The many mingled cries!
That day Llewelyn little lov'd
The chase of Hart or Hare,
And scant and small the booty prov'd,
For Gèlert was not there.
Unpleas'd, Llewelyn homeward hied:
When, near the portal seat,
His truant Gèlert he espied
Bounding his lord to greet.

* The story of this ballad is traditionary in a village at the foot of Snowdon, where Llewelyn the Great had a house.—The greyhound, named Gèlert, was given to him by his father-in-law, King John, in the year 1205; and the place to this day is called Beth-Gèlert, or the Grave of Gèlert.

But, when he gain'd his castle door,
Aghast the chieftain stood:
The hound all o'er was smear'd with gore
His lips, his fangs, ran blood.

Llewelyn gaz'd with fierce surprise:
Unus'd such looks to meet,
His fav'rite check'd his joyful guise,
And crouch'd and lick'd his feet.

Onward in haste Llewelyn past,
And on went Gélert too,
And still, where'er his eyes he cast,
Fresh blood-gouts shock'd his view.

O'erturn'd his infant's bed he found,
With blood-stain'd covert rent;
And all around, the walls and ground
With recent blood besprent.

He call'd his child, no voice replied;
He search'd with terror wild;
Blood, blood he found on ev'ry side;
But no where found his child.

"Hell-hound! my child by thee's devour'd!"
The frantic father cried;
And to the hilt his vengeful sword
He plung'd in Gélert's side.

His suppliant looks, as prone he fell,
No pity could impart;
But still his Gélert's dying yell
Pass'd heavy o'er his heart.

Arous'd by Gélert's dying yell
Some slumb'rer waken'd nigh:
What words the parent's joy could tell
To hear his infant's cry!

Conceal'd beneath a tumbled heap,
His hurried search had miss'd:
All glowing from his rosy sleep,
The cherub boy he kiss'd.

Nor scath had he, nor harm, nor dread;
But, the same couch beneath
Lay a gaunt wolf, all torn and dead,
Tremendous still in death.

Ah, what was then Llewelyn's pain!
For now the truth was clear;
His gallant hound the wolf had slain,
To save Llewelyn's heir.

Vain, vain was all Llewelyn's wo:
"Best of thy kind adieu!
The frantic blow, which laid thee low,
This heart shall ever rue."

And now a gallant tomb they raise,
With costly sculpture deckt;
And marbles, storied with his praise,
Poor Gêlert's bones protect.

There never could the spearman pass,
Or forester, unmov'd;
There oft the tear-besprinkled grass
Llewelyn's sorrow prov'd.

And there he hung his horn and spear,
And there, as evening fell,
In Fancy's ear he oft would hear
Poor Gêlert's dying yell.

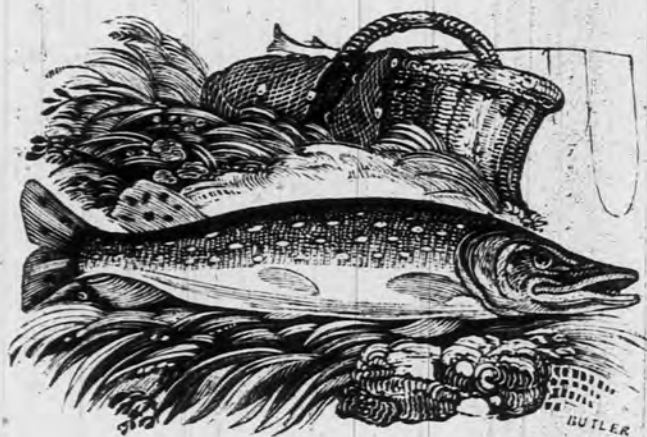
And till great Snowdon's rocks grow old,
And cease the storm to brave,
The consecrated spot shall hold
The name of "Gêlert's Grave."

DOLYMELYNLLYN, *August 11, 1800.*

CURIOUS OCCURRENCE.

On Wednesday last, a large sturgeon was observed to leap from the water into a canoe, lying at the Island in the port, opposite the foot of St. Joseph street. Immediately means were taken to secure the fish, which when taken, was found to have two lampreys, about seven inches in length, sticking to its body, one on the top of the head, and the other on the insertion of the large fin next the gills. There cannot be a doubt but the fish, in its agonies and efforts to get rid of the lampreys, sprang out of the water with such violence as to precipitate it into the canoe in its descent. The peculiar construction of the mouths of lampreys show how powerfully they can attach themselves to any substance, and seem expressly constructed to give them a powerful suction; nor is the rapacity of these fishes less than their power of laying hold of their prey; for when kept some time out of the water, and again placed near the sturgeon, they seized it a second time with much eagerness. The sturgeon measured three feet eight inches; the little tormentors not a sixth part of his length, nor a sixteenth of his weight.

[*Canadian Courant.*]



VORACITY OF THE PIKE.

MR. EDITOR:

September 10, 1831.

I was so fortunate as to attract your favorable notice in an article "on artificial flies" in the 'Turf Register' of last year, that I am induced from this and the desire to afford whatever amusement I can to your readers, to forward the following singular circumstance in relation to the voracity of the pike and his utter indifference to the articles wherewith he attempts to gratify his appetite.

A gentleman of Hanover county, set forth one morning in 1816, on an excursion to angle for the pike, in the hurry of his departure, he had omitted to provide himself with the usual live bait; or it may be that like most of us, he had hoped to supply himself from some rivulet in the immediate vicinity of the spot which he had selected for his sport. For once he counted without his host, since every effort to catch the roaches utterly failed, urged by his situation and the distance from home, incited too, by the dislike which he felt to meet the laughs and jests of his brethren of the angle on his carelessness, he set his wits to work to invent some means of extricating himself from his unpleasant situation and to fill his basket with fish, nought could he find until his eye rested on the autumnal leaf of a black gum which his despair suggested, might by its brilliant red, attract the notice of the "river wolf;" his hook was instantly baited with it and cast upon the waters, when to his utter astonishment, a pike instantly fastened on and gorged it with the hook; in due time, he had the satisfaction of securing his prize; a goodly fish, some sixteen inches in length, and by availing himself of the white skin and flesh from the under part of this fish, he succeeded in capturing sixteen others.

The scene of this exploit was Little river, a stream running through Hanover, and known to abound in this species of fish. You may rely

upon the fact as I have told it to you, the person is one of respectability, and the authenticity of the story can be amply proven.

In the hope, that I may have again succeeded in my efforts to please you, I am with respect, your most obedient servant. B.

THE EAGLE AND THE WILD CAT.

MR. EDITOR:

Prairie des Chiens, October 4, 1831.

A few days since, I received a letter from Dr. R. M. Coleman of the army, who is stationed at Fort Armstrong, two hundred miles below this, from which the following is an extract, viz.

"A few days since, I went out with my dog and gun, with the intention of hunting pheasants, when I had got near the ground I expected to find them; I heard at the distance of fifty or sixty yards, a squirrel, chattering very loquaciously as if in distress. I approached within some twenty or thirty paces, and saw the squirrel running about the top of a tree in apparent great fright; it occurred to me, that a snake was after it; I stood still for a moment, and traced the tree from the squirrel down to within some ten or twenty feet of the ground, and behold there was a lynx, or what is here called a wild cat, my gun being loaded with small shot, I commenced to put in a few larger, but whilst in the act, the cat leaped from the tree. Knowing that my dog would get much injured if he caught the animal, I would not suffer him to pursue it. In the direction which the lynx run I saw a very large black eagle sitting on a tree, I mounted my horse and pursued my hunt about three quarters of an hour, when, by accident, my rambles brought me to the tree I had seen the eagle perched on—at that moment, my dog made a dead set very near a pile of brush, I halted and looked, there was an eagle with its wings extended on the brush; not wishing to shoot it, I approached, expecting it would fly, but on looking closer, I saw under the eagle a lynx. I dismounted and secured the eagle and took the lynx up, scratched and pierced in many places; one of its eyes was completely gouged out, and it could not have been dead more than twenty minutes; there were a great many feathers scattered about the place and other indications of there having been a tremendous fight. I took the eagle to my quarters and kept it for twenty hours, when it expired. On examination, I found it wounded in several places, fatally under the wings on both sides. I have no doubt that this was the eagle and lynx I had first seen, that the eagle was the aggressor and suffered for his temerity."

Respectfully your ob't servant,

R. B. M. U. S. A.

SINGULAR METHOD OF TAKING A BEAR.

An officer of our army, on duty in the interior of Louisiana, observed at a house where he had put up for the night, several bear skins, and one of them particularly large. He entered into conversation about them, and received the following account of the manner in which one of the bears had been taken.

A man had gone out to drive in his cattle, a few days before, mounted, but with no other weapon than a cow whip. A cow whip consists of a stiff round whip stock about three feet long, supplied with a lash of twisted raw hide, nearly thirty feet long. The lash is coiled up to be used on the arm, and is thrown out with great violence by those who are expert with it.

While armed with this whip and hunting up his cattle, the man came suddenly upon a large bear. Thinking to have a bit of fun in the lone woods, he gave the bear a whack with his whip. Bruin growled and made battle, the horse sprang out of his reach with his rider, who gathering up his lash, closed again and gave another whack; and continued the contest in this way about an hour, the bear sorely annoyed and enraged, but unable to cope with the activity of the horse, who always sprang off after a throw of the whip. The bear attempted several times to climb a tree, but was as frequently brought down by a severe stroke from the formidable whip. At last, he seemed to be bothered and disposed to beg off, and now, for the first time, it entered into the head of the man to drive him to the house, which was about six miles from the scene of action. He commenced by heading him and whacking him with the whip when pursuing any direction but the one he wished him to follow, which poor Bruin, after some efforts to avoid it, quietly took, finding no peace in any other way. Getting him at last into a cow path leading to the house, and flogging him severely whenever he left it, he got the bear to move moderately in the path, making but few efforts to leave it, and sure of a heavy whack whenever he did. In this way he drove him until within hail of the house, when calling to another man who was there, he came out with his rifle and shot him.

The officer thinking it an extraordinary adventure, took great pains to ascertain its correctness from several individuals who were at the house, two of whom were "in at the death." He saw, also, the man who performed the feat, and who corroborated all that he had previously heard from his host. They spoke of it as no great affair, and assured him that with a good horse and one of those whips, they would undertake to drive a bear any direction and any distance. They were of the best class of frontier settlers, brave and enterprising, and without affectation or disposition to deceive.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WINNING HORSES.

(Continued from vol. 2, No. 6, page 303.)

Age.		Number of races.
1820.	ARAB, br. by Sir Archy; dam by Sir Harry; grandam by Medley.	
3;	bl. c. Black Turk, sweepstakes, mile heats, Tree Hill,	1
3;	b. c. Reindeer, match, mile heats, at Lawrenceville,	1
1820.	ARATUS, br. by Director; dam by Sir Harry; grandam by Saltram.	
3;	b. c. Reform, purse of \$200, at Louisville, Ky.—two mile heats,	1
1820.	BERTRAND, b. by Sir Archy.	
3;	ch. c. Bertrand Junior, 2d purse at Charleston, S. C. mile heats,	1
3;	b. c.—Burbridge's, sweepstakes, at Georgetown, Ky.—mile heats,	1
	BENNEHAN'S ARCHY.	
4;	b. m. Polly Martin, purse at Wilmington, N. C.	1
	BUCEPHALUS.	
5;	gr. f. Florizel, purse, three mile heats, at Monroe, Georgia,	1
	b. f. Jennette, one mile heats, - do. -	1
1815.	CAROLINIAN, b. by Sir Archy; dam by Druid, (imp.) grandam by Wildair.	
4;	b. g. Bayard, proprietor's purse, at Rocky Mount, Va. one mile heats; and purse of \$500, at Tree Hill, three mile heats,	2
5;	b. m. Maria, purse at Monroe, Geo. two mile heats,	1
	CHEROKEE, by Sir Archy; dam Young Roxana, by Hephestion.	
3;	ch. f. Huntress, purse of \$300, three mile heats, at Louisville, Kentucky,	1
1815.	CONTENTION, ch. by Sir Archy; dam by Dare Devil; the dam of Thaddeus, Burstall, &c.	
3;	b. f. Molly Hornet, sweepstakes, mile heats, at Tree Hill, Va.	1
3;	ch. f.—Hare's, produce stake, mile heats, at Newmarket, Va.	1
	CONSUL.	
Aged.	ch. g. Red Fox, purse of \$100, three mile heats, at Beach Bottom, Va.	1
1814.	ECLIPSE, (American) ch. by Duroc; dam Miller's Damsel, by Messenger; grandam (imp.) by Pot8os.	
4;	gr. h. O'Kelly, match for \$250, two mile heats, at Dutchess, New York,	1
5;	bl. m. Black Maria, purse of \$500, four mile heats, at Dutchess, New York,	1
5;	b. m. Jeannette, purse of \$50 and entrance money, at Dutchess, New York,	1
3;	b. c.—Johnson's, sweepstakes, mile heats, \$200 entrance, at Norfolk, Va.	1
3;	—Wyatt's, sweepstakes, mile heats, at Broadrock, Va.	1
	GALLATIN.	
6;	b. g. Lafayette, proprietor's purse of \$100, mile heats, at Norfolk, Va.	1

Age.		Number of races.
	HAL.	
4;	br. g. Hailstorm, post sweepstakes, \$50 entrance, mile heats, at Norfolk, Va. - - - - -	1
1819.	HENRY , ch. by Sir Archy; dam by Diomed; grandam by Bell-air.	
3;	br. c.—Major Jones's, sweepstakes, \$100 entrance; and match, one mile heats, at Union course, L. I. - - - - -	2
4;	ch. f.—Townsend's, match, two mile heats, at Union course, Long Island, - - - - -	1
4;	gr. h. Diomed, society's purse of \$300, three mile heats, at Dutchess, N. Y. - - - - -	1
	JACKSON.	
3;	f. Lady Jane Gray, match, \$200, two mile heats, at Rocky Mount, Va. - - - - -	1
1815.	KOSCIUSKO , by Sir Archy.	
4;	b. m. Morgiana, jockey club purse, two mile heats, at Rocky Mount, Va. - - - - -	1
4;	ch. f. Betsey Robbins, purse of \$475, four mile heats, at Columbia, S. C. - - - - -	1
3;	ch. f. Clara Fisher, purse of \$356, three mile heats, at Columbia, S. C. and three mile heats at Charleston, S. C. - - - - -	2
4;	ch. g. Pelham, sweepstakes, two mile heats, at Charleston, S. C. - - - - -	1
	MARSHAL NEY , (Darrington's.)	
3;	Creole, sweepstakes, \$200 entrance, mile heats, Jefferson, Ala. - - - - -	1
	MUCKLE JOHN.	
5;	ch. m. Betsey Read, proprietor's purse of \$100, two mile heats, at Buffalo, Va. - - - - -	1
1813.	NAPOLEON , by Sir Archy.	
	ch. h. Indian Chief, purse of \$150, two mile heats, at Jackson, Tennessee, - - - - -	1
3;	ch. f. Severity, purse of \$320, two mile heats, at St. Catharine's, Miss. - - - - -	1
4;	ch. f. Polly Kennedy, handicap purse, three mile heats, at Charleston, S. C. - - - - -	1
	OSCAR OF TENNESSEE.	
3;	b. h. Marshal Ney, purse of \$300, two mile heats, at Jefferson, Alabama, - - - - -	1
1808.	PACOLET , b. by Citizen; dam by Medley.	
4;	Red Rover, purse of \$650, three mile heats, at St. Catharine's, Miss. - - - - -	1
	PALAFox.	
4;	gr. c. Medley, purse of \$250, one mile heats, at St. Catharine's, Miss.; and match, \$500, at Adams's county, Miss. - - - - -	2
5;	b. m. Rebecca, purse of \$400, mile heats, at St. Francisville, La. - - - - -	1
1816.	RATLER , ch. h. by Sir Archy; dam by Robin Red-breast, (imp.) grandam by Obscurity.	
6;	ch. h. Sir Richard, purse, two mile heats, at Moorefield, Va. - - - - -	1
5;	ch. h. De Witt Clinton, match, \$2000, at Dutchess, N. Y. - - - - -	1
1816.	ROMAN , b. (imp.) by Camillus.	
6;	b. h. Bay Roman, society's purse of \$200, two mile heats, at Dutchess, N. Y. - - - - -	1
1817.	ROANOKE , by Sir Archy; dam Lady Bunbury, (imp.)	
3;	b. f.—Hunter's, sweepstakes, \$25 entrance, mile heats, at Mount Pleasant, Tenn. - - - - -	1

Age.		Number of races.
	SERTORIUS	
4;	b. f. Fanny, purse of \$190, two mile heats, at Quincy, Florida,	1
1805.	SIR ARCHY, br. by Diomed; dam Castianira, (imp.) by Rockingham; grandam by Trentham.	
4;	b. f.—West's, proprietor's purse of \$150, at Warrenton, N. C.	1
5;	b. h. Corporal Trim, purse of \$200, three mile heats, at Raritan, N. J.	1
3;	b. f. Eliza Reiley, sweepstakes, one mile heats, at Jerusalem, Virginia,	1
4;	Polly Jones, proprietor's purse, two mile heats, at Jerusalem, Virginia,	1
4;	Gabriella, jockey club purse, \$500, three mile heats, at Jerusalem, Va.; and jockey club purse, at Charleston, S. C. four mile heats,	2
4 & 5;	b. h. May Day, extra proprietor's purse, \$150, mile heats, at Jerusalem, Va.; and extra club purse, \$300, at Newmarket, Va.	2
3;	Jemima Wilkerson, handicap purse, \$420, three mile heats, at Columbia, S. C.; and purse, two mile heats, at Charleston, South Carolina,	2
4;	b. m.—Williamson's, handicap purse, \$100, at Buffaloe, Va.	1
3;	br. c. General Brooke, produce stake, \$200 entrance, mile heats, at Norfolk, Va.	1
5;	b. m. Pandora, proprietor's purse of \$200, two mile heats, at Norfolk, Va.	1
5;	ch. m. Charlotte Temple, proprietor's purse of \$300, two mile heats, at Tree Hill, Va.	1
4;	br. h. Dashall, proprietor's purse, two mile heats, at Broad Rock,	1
1816.	SIR CHARLES, ch. by Sir Archy; dam by Citizen; grandam by Commutation.	
4;	ch. c. Collier, jockey club purse of \$200, three mile heats, at Warrenton, N. C.—Jockey club purse of \$600, four mile heats, at Lawrenceville, Va.—Jockey club purse of \$300, three mile heats, at Buffaloe, Va.—Jockey club purse of \$500, four mile heats, at Norfolk, Va.—Jockey club purse of \$600, four mile heats, at Newmarket, Va.—Jockey club purse, three mile heats, at Broad Rock, Va.	6
3;	b. c. Duke of Kent, handicap purse, \$200, mile heats, at Lawrenceville, Va.	1
4 & 5;	b. f. Sally Hornet, proprietor's purse, two mile heats, at Tree Hill, Va.—Jockey club purse of \$1000, four mile heats, at Tree Hill, Va.	2
3;	ch. c. Andrew Jackson, purse of \$237, two mile heats, at Columbia, S. C.	1
5;	b. m. Kitty Clover, purse of \$300, three mile heats, at St. Francisville, Lou.	1
4;	gr. f. Bonnets o' Blue, match of \$10,000, four mile heats; and jockey club, purse of \$600, four mile heats, at the Union course, L. I.	2
6;	b. m. Slender, purse of \$400, three mile heats, at the Union course, L. I.	1
3;	ch. c. Clifford, poststakes, mile heats, at Tree Hill;—Sweepstakes, mile heats, at Newmarket;—Poststakes, mile heats, at Broad Rock,	3
4;	ch. h. Sparrowhawk, sweepstakes, two mile heats, at Tree Hill, Jim, proprietor's purse of \$300, two mile heats, at Newmarket,	1

Age.		Number of races.
1809.	SIR HAL, br. by Sir Harry; dam by Saltram; grandam by Medley.	
7;	gr. m. Peggy Madee, purse of \$100, two mile heats, Raritan, New Jersey,	1
7;	gr. g. Junius, purse of \$105, mile heats, at Quincy, Florida,	1
	SHYLOCK.	
4;	b. m.—purse of \$150, four mile heats, at Beach Bottom, Va.	1
	SHAWNEE, by Sir Archy.	
6;	ch. g. Wehawk, sweepstakes, 2 mile heats, at Charleston, S. C.	1
	ST. TAMMANY.	
5;	ch. m. Priscilla Morgan, purse, three mile heats, Moorefield, Va.	1
4;	ch. m. Deceitful Mary, purse, mile heats;—Match of \$200, one mile;—Match of \$300, mile heats,	3
	STOCKHOLDER, b. by Sir Archy; dam by Citizen; grandam by Stirling.	
3;	ch. f. Anvilina, jockey club purse of \$300, three mile heats, Mount Pleasant, Tenn.	1
3;	ch. c. Tom Fletcher, purse of \$700, four mile heats, in Adams county, Miss.	1
3;	b. f. Anvilina Smith, purse, two mile heats, in Adams Co. Miss.	1
3;	b. c. Volcano, purse of \$340, 3 mile heats, in Adams Co. Miss.	1
1818.	SUMPTER, ch. by Sir Archy; dam by Robin Red-breast.	
4;	ch. m. Brown Mary, cup and entrance, mile heats; and proprietor's purse, mile heats, (best three in five) at Louisville, Ky.	2
	b. f. Helen Mar, purse of \$100, mile heats, Jackson, Tenn.	1
4;	h. Dungannon, purse, two mile heats, at Georgetown, Ky.	1
3;	b. c. Duke of Orleans, cup and entrance money, mile heats, at Georgetown, Ky.	1
1813.	TIMOLEON, ch. by Sir Archy; dam by Saltram; grandam by Wildair.	
3;	ch. c. Molo, purse of \$400, three mile heats, at Jefferson, Ala.	1
	Jackson, purse of \$200, mile heats, at Jefferson, Ala.	1
	TORMENTOR.	
4;	ch. c. Aaron, purse of \$50, mile heats, at Raritan, N. J.	1
1813.	VIRGINIAN, b. by Sir Archy; dam Meretrix, by Magog; grandam Narcissa, by Shark.	
4;	b. m. Susan Hicks, purse of \$500, four mile heats, at Louisville, Ky.	1
4;	ch. m. Catharine, proprietor's purse of \$200, two mile heats, at Lawrenceville, Va.	1
Aged;	Red Fox, purse of \$250, three mile heats, at Jackson, Tenn.	1
4;	ch. c. Teague O'Regan, purse of \$250, two mile heats, at Mount Pleasant, Tenn.	1
5;	b. m. Arietta, purse of \$250, two mile heats, at Union course, Long Island,	1
5;	b. h. Restless, annual poststakes, \$400, three mile heats, at Norfolk; and annual poststakes, two mile heats, at Broad Rock, Va.	2
1819.	WASHINGTON, ch. by Timoleon; dam Ariadne, by Citizen.	
4;	ch. c. Tom Brown, jockey club purse of \$150, mile heats, at Warrenton;—Proprietor's purse, mile heats, at Scotland Neck, N. C.—Purse, mile heats, at Wilmington, N. C.	3
4;	ch. c. M'Duff, jockey club purse of \$150, two mile heats, at Scotland Neck, N. C.; and purse, three mile heats, at Wilmington, N. C.	2

GREAT PERFORMANCE—TROTTING AGAINST TIME.

MR. EDITOR:

Philadelphia county, October 13, 1831.

The recent extraordinary performance of Chancellor under the saddle, rode by Harvey Richards, a boy, carrying about 90 lbs, passing thirty-two times round the Hunting Park Course, in one hour, fifty-eight minutes and thirty-one seconds, occasioned a challenge to the owner of Whalebone, to perform the same distance in the same time and place in *harness*; which was promptly accepted.

The feat was to be decided before the 10th of October, allowing from the commencement of the bet, (of five hundred dollars aside,) a little more than two months training, and at any time previous to that, the performance might commence,—provided the owner of Whalebone gave six hours notice to the adverse party. Subsequently, the backers of Whalebone feeling confident he could go it fetlock deep in mud, offered an additional bet, that he would perform thirty-two miles in two hours and obliged themselves to give *ten days* notice; this of course was much the better bet for those who went on time; it was accepted, and the 6th of October fixed upon—*rain or shine*.

That day turned out *fair*, and at a little after three, Whalebone was turned out *fine*, with his russet harness and padded breastplate; champing the bit, showing an eagerness to accomplish his work. Bets were now two to one on the horse. George Woodroff drove him in the highest style in a light sulkey, which broke down in the 14th mile, and was replaced by another much heavier, (supposed to be 40 lbs. more weight,) each mile was trotted in the following time:

1st mile, 3 m. 13 s.—2d, 3 m. 18 s.—3d, 3 m. 34 s.—4th, 3 m. 39 s.—5th, 3 m. 56 s.—6th, 3 m. 45 s.—7th, 3 m. 30 s.—8th, 3 m. 36 s.—9th, 3 m. 24 s.—10th, 4 m. 21 s.*—11th, 3 m. 20 s.—12th, 3 m. 29 s.—13th, 3 m. 32 s.—14th, 5 m. 17 s.†—15th, 3 m. 20 s.—16th, 3 m. 37 s.—17th, 3 m. 39 s.—18th, 3 m. 37 s.—19th, 3 m. 31 s.—20th, 3 m. 31 s.—21st, 3 m. 37 s.—22d, 3 m. 53 s.†—23d, 3 m. 37 s.—24th, 3 m. 48 s.—25th, 3 m. 50 s.—26th, 3 m. 47 s.—27th, 3 m. 55 s.—28th, 3 m. 40 s.—29th, 3 m. 53 s.—30th, 3 m. 42 s.—31st, 3 m. 55 s.—32d, 3 m. 19 s.—Total, 118 m. 5 s.

Thus, he performed the whole distance of thirty-two times round a course which is 50 feet more than a mile in the saddle track, and much more than that in the harness track with ease to himself, in 1 m. 55 s. less than two hours. And judging from his appearance the next day, there is no doubt, but that he is still able to accomplish it again, and even do more.

SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

MR. EDITOR:

Lansford, S. C. October 22, 1831.

At the time quarter racing was fashionable, a horse had often more than one name, and although it was easy to identify the horse on which a race was made; yet, his fame was concealed under some new appellation.

A race on the following terms, was made between Col. A. and Mr. J. Col. A. agreed to run a horse belonging to Mr. D. of Virginia, called Mud Colt, to carry 165 lbs. against any horse that Mr. J. could produce, not to exceed 14 hands in height, to carry 130 lbs. for £500 British money, aside, the race to be run at Tucker's Paths, the 2d Thursday in May, 178—, turn and lock for a start.

* Stopt to sponge out.

† Broke down and took another sulkey.

‡ Stopt to sponge out and water.

On the day of the race, Mr. J. brought up a fine looking colt, and as a high opinion of his judgment prevailed, bets were equal and not many offered; though the Mud Colt, a large and powerful horse, had acquired much reputation in previous races.

The judges were then called upon to measure Mr. J's horse, to see if he came within the articles of the race, he was pronounced three-quarters of an inch above measure. Mr. J. ordered his groom to pare away his hoofs so as to bring him to the proper height, after paring away as much as was deemed safe, he was placed under the standard and again pronounced too high. Mr. J. in some apparent passion, at mistaking his height, ordered his groom to cut him down to the measure, his hoofs soon began to bleed, some little delay now took place. At this time, a messenger was sent by Col. A. to his friends at the other end of the paths, that they might bet with safety as Mr. J. was forced to trim his horse so low, it was impossible for him to run and they must win. Betting now commenced, and large sums were staked on the issue, those on the Mud Colt supposed they had an advantage, the others were willing they should believe so. When betting had somewhat ceased, of which Mr. J. had notice by signal from his friends, he asked his groom if a small horse driven in a cart with some racing baggage, was not a horse of tolerable speed. To this, A. the groom replied, he was surely a better chance than a horse with no feet. On which, Mr. J. ordered the gear to be taken off and have him prepared for the race. The judges placed him under the standard and pronounced him below the measure.

Col. A. again advised his friends by message to bet, as Mr. J. was about to run his cart horse, betting commenced, and almost every dollar on the ground was in stake. Many were astonished that Mr. J. did not advise his friends to desist, as he was obliged to run a cart horse, they took up all bets as long as one was offered.

As both sides were confident they started at the first turn, and to the great surprise of Col. A. and his friends, the cart horse led from the jump, and was pronounced winner 27 feet, then all began to see that he was a horse of great power and fine action; and it was now evident, that under a rough coat, he had concealed superior condition. In short, this was the famous Trick'em who never lost a race.

You will observe, that it was intended from the beginning to run Trick'em, and the first horse was measured, his hoofs pared, &c. only to induce betting. Mr. A. kept his friends well advised of all Mr. J's seeming difficulties; of which the friends of Mr. J. on their part were to appear ignorant. To do justice to such a race, a man must see it, in narrative it loses much interest.

Yours,

D.

COMMENDABLE PUNCTUALITY AND A GOOD EXAMPLE.

(Extract from Lexington, Oglethorpe county, Georgia.)

November 4, 1831.

"In July last, a Jockey Club was formed in this town, for the improvement of the breed of horses. It is called the "Oglethorpe Association for the improvement of the breed of horses." This association consists of sixty or seventy gentlemen from different sections of the state, who have subscribed from \$10 to \$40, to be paid annually for three years. These subscriptions constitute a fund from which the purses are formed. The races were appointed to commence on Tuesday, the 1st of November, by which time all contributions were to be paid to the Treasurer. Remarkable to tell, not a member failed to have his money forthcoming in time for the purses."

MARYLAND STALLION SWEEPSTAKES.

The establishment of a Turf Register and a Central Course in this state, evidences a strong interest in the improvement of the breed of horses, but unless there be some *test* to which the breeder can refer with confidence as it respects the thorough bred covering stallion, no practical improvement will take place. We shall not advance, but remain in *status quo*, defective pedigrees are more apt to be *detected* by a race of from two to four miles, than by any other scrutiny available to the breeder. Lawrence tells us, that a three-quarter bred horse cannot live along side of a thorough bred, two miles: the "game" is wanting.

It is proposed, that a yearly "Maryland Stallion Sweepstakes" take place at the Central Course, the first in May next, two mile heats, entrance \$100, four entries to make a race, "play or pay," each stallion entered to be the entire and bona fide property of a citizen of the state, on the first of December. The stakes to be open until 1st March, 1832. Having a colt that is not of the "back out breed," and wishing to try "the worth of his glorious descent," the writer now enters him with the Editor of the Turf Register, with whom other entries can be made.

AN OBSERVER.

WEIGHTS, DISTANCES, &c.

While I am writing, I will trouble you with a few inquiries, which I hope some of your experienced friends will answer.

1st. If it is admitted that seven lbs. or any given weight will make a difference of 240 yards in four miles, what the same weight will make in one, two and three miles? as I am *not sure* it can be at the same rate for a shorter distance.

2d. If a horse is taken up in only tolerable order (that is, not fat) for one or two mile heats, if it is absolutely necessary to give *even one sweat?* will not common exercise answer the purpose equally as well?

3d. Which requires the most food in training, a colt or an aged horse, and what difference there should be generally?

I am aware that these things depend very much on the horse, and that they may be understood from experience, but I prefer having the opinion of those already experienced.

D.

ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, &c.

When the Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, passed, recently, through Baltimore on his way home, he remained one day, during which, he was confined to his bed, where he looked over some numbers of the American Turf Register, and amongst others, the one which had been recently issued with the portraiture and memoir of SHARK. On looking at it, we find the following marginal notes in his hand writing. As to the statement of an English writer, that Shark died in the stud of General Washington—Mr. R. remarks—"not true, he died on the south side of James river."

As to the statement of Mr. Reeves, in his letter of February, 1799, page 7 of the Register—Mr. R. undercores the words, "*under 50 guineas*," and on the margin writes "not true"—the same as to the "*no more than a guinea*," two lines below.

Then, at the bottom of the page, in pencil, he writes as to Old Diomed—"He got Grey Diomed, a capital race horse, and Sir Charles Bunbury's Young Giantess, the dam of Sorcerer, of Eleanor,* who won both Derby

* Eleanor was the dam of Muley.

and Oaks—of Julia, dam of Phantom—of Cressida, dam of Priam, &c. &c. Young Giantess was the best brood mare of her day, and not inferior to the old Squirt and Tartar mares.

At page 9, same (Sept.) number, second line, on the name Shelburne, he makes this note. "Sherborne—Shelburne is an Irish title of the Marquis of Lansdowne. This is Sherborne."

Further, on page 11, as to Black and all Black—he writes, "Black and all Black, alias Othello, was own brother to Oroonoko, both got by Crab out of Miss Slammerkin."

SWEEPSTAKES OVER THE CENTRAL COURSE.

¶ We have not room in this number for the various stakes which are yet open, to be run for over the Central Course, to most of which there are already several subscribers. A complete list of them will be given in our next. There will be a sweepstakes, first day of spring meeting, 1832, for three year old colts and fillies, entrance \$100, half forfeit—to close and name by the first day of January next. Four or more to make a race.

Subscribers.

S. W. Smith,
C. S. W. Dorsey,
T. Snowden, Jr.

W. R. Johnson,
J. M. Botts;
J. C. Craig.

STALLION STAKES.

Also, a *stallion post sweepstakes*, spring meeting of 1835, with colts and fillies, foaled spring of 1832, mile heats, entrance \$200, half forfeit.—Ditto, fall meeting of 1835, two mile heats, entrance \$500, half forfeit—to close first of January, 1832.

J. Minge, Jr. enters the get of Timoleon.

W. R. Johnson, - - - Medley.

J. M. Botts, - - - Gohanna.

J. C. Stevens, - - - Eclipse.

Thos. Snowden, Jr. - Industry.—(For the spring stakes.)

J. C. Craig, - - - Sir Charles.

J. C. Stevens, - - - Henry.

As the above stakes will be closed on the first of next month they are inserted now. The whole list will appear in our next.—Those who wish to subscribe will address themselves to

J. S. SKINNER, Cor. Sec. Md. Jockey Club.

¶ SUSSEX, by Sir Charles—dam, the dam of Kate Kearney, will stand the ensuing season at the Central Course, near Baltimore.—Particulars hereafter.

¶ MOHECAN, late the property of Dr. Boteler, has been sold to a company of gentlemen at Pittsburgh, where he will stand the ensuing season.—(For his pedigree, see Am. Turf Reg. and Sport. Mag. vol. 2, p. 359.)

¶ JAMES CROPPER.—It has been well suggested by a correspondent, that, in the official account of our races, where it is stated that James Cropper was distanced in the third heat, it ought also to have been stated that he broke down—distanced—*broke down*.



RACING CALENDAR.

RACES OF THE OLDEN TIME.

MR. EDITOR:

Upper Marlborough, Md. Nov. 3, 1831.

I send you the following extract from the Maryland Gazette, of Thursday, Oct. 31, 1784:

"On Thursday last the jockey club purse of 100 guineas, on Friday a subscription purse of £75, and on Saturday a subscription purse of £30, were run for over the course near this city, the particulars of which are as follows:

"Thursday, Oct. 14th.

Mr. Hutching's gr. h. Badger,	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mr. W. Bowie's b. h. Little Davy,	-	-	-	-	5	2
Mr. Sewell's ch. h. Brilliant,	-	-	-	-	3	3
Mr. Wale's ch. h. Cub,	-	-	-	-	4	dis.
Gen. Cadwallader's b. h. Bajazet,	-	-	-	-	2	dr.
Mr. Sprigg's bl. h. African flew the way the first heat.						

"Friday, Oct. 15th.

Dr. Baker's gr. h. Romulus,	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
Mr. Lowndes's b. m. Bet Bouncer,	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Mr. W. Bowie's b. h. Little Davy,	-	-	-	-	4	3	3
Mr. R. Bowie's bl. h. Sportsman,	-	-	-	-	1	dr.	
Gen. Cadwallader's b. h. Careless,	-	-	-	-	dis.		

"Saturday, Oct. 16th.

Gen. Cadwallader's gr. c. Silver Tail,	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mr. Bordley's b. c. Eclipse,	-	-	-	-	3	2
Mr. Steuart's b. c. Romulus,	-	-	-	-	2	dr."

Some of the above horses were very celebrated runners, and are well remembered by the old sportsmen to this day. Mr. Hutching's Badger, Mr. W. Bowie's Little Davy, Dr. Baker's Romulus, Mr. R. Bowie's Sportsman, and Gen. Cadwallader's Silver Tail, were all first rate horses, and I think their performance on the turf should be recorded.

Yours, respectfully,

T. F. B.

[On showing the above to Judge Duvall, he related this curious fact, illustrative of the times. The gentlemen of the surrounding country had collected at Annapolis in 1774, and great preparations had been made for the races to commence the next day. Betting run high, especially on a mare from Virginia, called the "Overseer's mare." She belonged to a gentleman's overseer in that state, and had beaten very distinguished horses. There came that day, from Congress at Philadelphia, a general proclamation, or rather recommendation, to the people throughout the country, to suspend horse racing, balls, &c. &c. out of respect to, and to prepare for

the troublesome times that were approaching. The Judge says the sportsmen and their race horses all went off quietly home;—the people at that time paying as implicit obedience to a congressional *recommendation* as they do now to a law, if not more.]

HALIFAX (Va.) RACES,

Commenced 4th October, 1831.

First day, proprietor's purse, \$200; two mile heats; entrance \$15; entries: Wm. Garth's b. m. Morgiana, six years old; by Kosciusko.

Wm. M. West entered Richard Edmundson's ch. h. Hudibras, four years old; by Archy; dam by Citizen.

Richard H. Long's b. m. Slasey, three years old; by Muckle John; dam by Director.

James Williamson's ch. h. Macduff, five years old; by Washington; dam by Archy.

The race was won by Wm. M. West's Hudibras, at two heats.

Hudibras,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Slasey,	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Macduff,	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Morgiana,	-	-	-	-	-	4	4

Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 56 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 52 s.

Second day, jockey club purse, \$400; three mile heats; entrance \$20; entries:

Wm. Garth's b. m. Sally Crusher, four years old; by Crusher.

James Williamson's ch. m. Polly Kennedy, five years old; by Napoleon.

Wm. M. West entered Wm. Wilkins's ch. h. Paymaster, four years old; by Archy; dam by Citizen.

John P. White's br. h. Restless, five years old; by Virginian; dam by Hal.

Won by John P. White's horse Restless, at two heats.

Restless,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Polly Kennedy,	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Paymaster,	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Sally Crusher,	-	-	-	-	-	3	4

Time, 1st heat, 6 m. 2 s.—2d heat, 5 m. 58½ s.

Third day, handicap purse, \$100, together with entrance money of that day; one mile heats; best three in five; entrance \$10; entries:

Wm. Garth's Sally Crusher; a feather.

John P. White's b. h. Mercury, four years old; by Charles; 100 lbs.

Wm. M. West entered Wm. Wilkins's Paymaster; a feather.

James Williamson's Macduff; 100 lbs.

Won by John P. White's Mercury, at seven heats.

Mercury,	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	2	2	1
Sally Crusher,	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	3	3	2
Paymaster,	-	-	-	4	4	3	4	1	1	3
Macduff,	-	-	-	3	2	2	3	4	out.	

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 55½ s.—2d heat, 1 m. 54 s.—3d heat, 1 m. 55 s.—4th heat, 1 m. 53½ s.—5th heat, 1 m. 57 s.—6th heat, 2 m.—7th heat, 1 m. 58 s.

Fourth day, a colt race, \$100 entrance; one mile heats; entries:

John P. White's ch. c. by Ratler.

Wm. M. West entered Mr. Wickham's b. f. by Eclipse; dam by Archy.

Richard H. Long's b. c. Za, by Murian, out of a full sister to Henry.

Wm. M. West's b. f. won this race at one heat, distancing John P. White's ch. c. the first heat.

Richard H. Long paid forfeit, his colt being lame.

Time, 1 m. 53 s.—Course 37 yards short of a mile.

JAMES YOUNG, *Secretary*.

LEXINGTON (Ky.) FALL RACES,

Commenced on October 4th.

First day, a post sweepstakes; six subscribers, \$25 each, play or pay; two mile heats.

Dr. E. Warfield's b. c. Sir Leslie, by Sir William; dam by imported Buzzard,	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
Col. Buford's b. c. Duke of Orleans, by Sumpter; dam Peggy Stuart, by Whip	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Mr. Shy's br. c. Othello, by Cherokee; dam by Whip,	-	-	-	-	4	3	3
Mr. Burbridge's b. f. by Whipster; dam by Piatt's Alexander,	-	-	-	-	1	dis.	
Mr. Rees's b. f. by Bertrand,	-	-	-	-		dis.	
Mr. Davenport paid forfeit.							

Second day, the association's purse of \$400, four mile heats, was run for, and resulted as follows:

Mr. Tarleton's ch. m. Huntress, four years old, by Cherokee; dam by imported Buzzard,	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Col. Buford's ch. h. Almanzor, five years old, by Sumpter; dam by imported Archer,	-	-	-	-	4	2	
Dr. Warfield's b. f. Lucretia, three years old, by Bertrand; dam by imported Arra Kooker,	-	-	-	-	2	3	
Mr. Shropshire's b. h. Buck Elk, six years old, by Double Head; dam by Duke of Bedford,	-	-	-	-	3	dis.	
Time, 1st heat, 8 m. 26 s.—2d heat, 8 m. 12 s.							

Third day, the purse of \$250, three mile heats, was this day decided.

Mr. Viley's b. c. Richard Singleton, three years old, by Bertrand; dam Black Eyed Susan, by Tiger,	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Dr. Warfield's b. m. Aurora, four years old, by Aratus; dam Paragon, by imported Buzzard,	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Mr. Shy's b. h. Jackson, five years old, by Sumpter; dam by imported Sterling,	-	-	-	-	3	dis.	
Time, 1st heat, 6 m. 2 s.—2d heat, 6 m. 4 s.							

Fourth day, the association's purse of \$150, two mile heats, was this day decided as follows:

Mr. Viley's b. c. Woodpecker, three years old, by Bertrand; dam by imported Buzzard,	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Mr. Davenport's b. f. Betsey Harrison, three years old, by Aratus; dam Jenny Cockracy, by Potomac,	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Major Stevenson's b. c. Cœur de Lion, three years old, by Peters's Archy; dam by Double Head,	-	-	-	-	3	dis.	
Mr. Crose's ch. f. Eloisa, four years old, by Bertrand; dam by Mendoza,	-	-	-	-		dis.	
Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 55 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 48 s.							

Fifth day, the gate money and entrance money of this day was run for, one mile heats.

Mr. Fenwick's b. c. Young Saxe Weimar, three years old, by Saxe Weimar; dam by Buzzard,	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Col. Buford's ch. h. Stadtholder, four years old, by Sumpter; dam Mary Bedford, by Duke of Bedford,	-	-	-	-	3	2	
Mr. Shy's br. c. Hickory, three years old, by Sumpter; dam by imported Dragon,	-	-	-	-	2	3	
Mr. Davenport's b. h. Chance, four years old, by Kennedy's Diomed; dam by Smith's Whip,	-	-	-	-	4	4	
Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 57 s.—2d heat, 1 m. 57 s.							

JOHN WIRT, Secretary.

NEWMARKET (Va.) RACES,

Commenced on Tuesday, October 11th.

First day.—First race, a sweepstakes for three year old colts and fillies; two mile heats, \$200 entrance, half forfeit. Five subscribers—only three started:

Thos. Doswell's b. c. by Eclipse; dam Bellona,	-	-	3	1	1
J. C. Goode's ch. c. by Eclipse; dam by Robin Red-breast,	-	-	1	2	2
W. R. Johnson's ch. c. Clifford, by Charles; dam Thunder-clap,	-	-	-	2	dr.

Time, 1st heat, 4 m. 8 s.—2d heat, 4 m. 11 s.—3d heat, 4 m. 19 s.

Second race, a sweepstakes; mile heats, \$50 entrance, half forfeit. Five subscribers—one paid forfeit.

Wm. R. Johnson's (Wm. Haxall's) Miss Harriet, by Sir Hal; three years old,

-	-	-	-	1	1
J. J. Harrison's Eclipse colt, three years old,	-	-	-	3	2
B. Moody's Flag, by Charles, three years old,	-	-	-	2	3

E. Wyatt's Director filly, four years old, - dis.

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 53 s.—2d heat, 2 m. 1 s.

Second day, proprietor's purse, \$300; two mile heats.

Thos. Doswell's b. f. Sally Hornet, by Charles; five years old,	6	1	1				
B. Moody's ch. f. Trifle, by Charles; three years old,	-	1	3	2			
W. R. Johnson's b. f. Virginia Taylor, by Archy; four years							
old.	-	-	-	-	4	2	3

W. H. Minge's ch. f. I. C. by Archy; four years old, - 2 5 4

E. Wyatt's ch. f. Sally Harwell, by Virginian; five years old, 3 4 5

J. J. Harrison's br. c. Sir Fretful, by Arab; four years old, 5 dr.

Time, 1st heat, 4 m.—2d heat, 3 m. 57 s.—3d heat, 4 m. 3 s.—Track still heavy.

Third day, jockey club purse, \$600; four mile heats.

J. P. White's ch. h. Collier, by Charles; five years old,	-	2	1	1
W. R. Johnson's ch. h. Andrew, by Charles; five years old,	-	1	2	2
W. H. Minge's b. h. May Day, by Archy; five years old,	-	3	3	3

Fourth day, a sweepstakes for three year old colts and fillies; two mile heats; \$100 entrance, half forfeit.

O. P. Hare's Contention filly,	-	-	-	1	1
D. Meade's Arab filly,	-	-	-	2	2
W. Wynn's Archy colt,	-	-	-	-	dis.

Time, 1st heat, 4 m. 1 s.—2d heat, 4 m. 18 s.

TREE HILL (Va.) RACES,

Commenced on Tuesday, Oct. 4th.

First day, the regular sweepstakes, which had been advertised, was not run. Only one colt out of eight entries appeared; the rest paid forfeit. A race, however, was run between Mr. Johnson's Annette, four years old, Dashall and Fire Fly, two mile heats; and won by the former in two heats.

Wm. R. Johnson's Annette, four years old; by Charles,	-	1	1
Wm. H. Minge's Dashall, four years old; by Archy,	-	2	2
Richard Adam's Fire Fly, four years old; by Riego,	-	3	3

Time, 1st heat, 4 m.—2d heat, 4 m. 1 s.

Second day, proprietor's purse, \$500; two mile heats.

Thomas Doswell's b. g. Bayard, by Carolinian; five years old,	3	1	1
Wm. R. Johnson's ch. m. Annette, by Charles; 4 years old,	2	3	2
Wm. H. Minge's ch. m. I. C. by Archy; four years old,	-	4	4
J. M. Selden's ch. f. Trifle, by Charles; three years old,	-	1	2
Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 53 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 57 s.—3d heat, 3 m. 54 s.			

Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 53 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 57 s.—3d heat, 3 m. 54 s.

Third day, jockey club purse, \$1000; four mile heats.

John P. White's ch. h. Collier, by Charles; five years old,	-	1	1
Thos. Doswell's b. m. Sally Hornet, by Charles; five years old,	-	3	2
Wm. R. Johnson's b. m. Maria West, by Marion,	-	5	3
Wm. H. Minge's b. h. May Day, by Archy; five years old,	-	4	4
J. M. Selden's ch. h. Sparrowhawk, by Charles; four years old,	-	2	5

Time, 1st heat, 8 m. 9 s.—3d heat, 8 m. 1 s.

The contest in both heats was between Collier and Sally Hornet.

Fourth day, two mile heats.

Wm. R. Johnson's b. m. Arietta, by Virginian; five years old,	1	1
Wm. H. Minge's b. f. Molly Howell, by Contention; three years old,	-	-
John P. White's b. m. Jemima, by Ratler; four years old,	-	-

Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 53 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 55 s.—No contest.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.) FALL RACES.

First day, Oct. 10.—Sweepstakes for two year olds; \$500 entrance.

Gen. Desha's br. f. by Stockholder; dam the dam of Josephine,	1	1
Mr. Williams's ch. f. by Stockholder; dam by Gallatin,	-	-
Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 57½ s.—2d heat, 1 m. 55 s.—Air elastic, track deep.	-	-

Second day, sweepstakes for two year olds; \$50 entrance—five started.

Mr. Bosley, Mr. Lanier and Mr. Alderson paid forfeit.

Mr. Cotton's b. c. by Pacific, out of the dam of Brushy Mountain,

Mr. Clay's ch. c. by Sir William; dam by Oscar, (June foal)	4	2
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Mr. Cheatham's gr. f. by Pacific; dam by Pacolet,	-	-
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Mr. Campbell's ch. c. by Young Virginian,	-	-
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Mr. Marshall's ch. c. by Sir Richard; dam a Whip mare,	-	dis.
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Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 54½ s.—2d heat, 1 m. 54 s.—Track tolerable, day fine. Won easily.

Afternoon of the same day, three mile heats; purse \$400.

Col. Camp's ch. c. Longwaist, by Sir Archy; four years old,	2	1	1
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Mr. Rudd's gr. f. Piano, by Bertrand; three years old,	-	1	3	2
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Col. Elliot's gr. f. Lisbon Maid, by Napoleon; three years old,	3	2	3
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They were all of Pacolet mares.

Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 56 s.—2d heat, 5 m. 55 s.—3d heat, 5 m. 54 s.

Note.—Piano ran to great disadvantage the two first heats by the slipping of the saddle on her withers, and also being ungovernable by her jockey. In this situation, she in the second or third round of the second heat struck her thigh against a post at a turn, and lamed.

Third day, two mile heats; purse \$200.

Col. Camp's b. c. Frozenhead, three years old; by Crusher; dam by Sir Archy,	-	-	-	-
G. W. Cheatham's b. c. Martin Van Buren, three years old;	-	-	-	-

by Stockholder; dam by imported Whip,	-	-	-	-
Mr. Rudd's ch. c. Ocean, three years old; by Timoleon; dam	-	-	-	-

by Truxton,	-	-	-	-
Mr. Shelby's ch. f. Anvilina Smith; four years old; by Stock-	-	-	-	-

holder; dam by Pacolet,	-	-	-	-
Col. R. Smith's ch. h. Traveller; five years old; by Jackson;	-	-	-	-

dam by Top Gallant,	-	-	-	-
Gen. Cheatham's br. c. John Gilpin; five years old; by Con-	-	-	-	-

stitution; dam by Pacolet,	-	-	-	-
Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 55½ s.—2d heat, 3 m. 48 s.—3d heat, 3 m. 50 s.	-	-	-	-

Track good—day fine.

Note.—Ocean was up to the girth in the first heat. He lapped Anvilina in the second—both close up; and the third was well contested by Van Buren.

Fourth day, four mile heats; purse \$600.

Col. Camp's b. m. Polly Powel, five years old; by Virginian; dam sister to Napoleon, - - - 1 1

Mr. Rudd's ch. g. Old Walk-in-the-Water, eighteen years old, by Sir Archy, - - - 2 2

Major Bibb's b. c. Marshal Ney, four years old; by Stockholder; dam by Truxton, - - - 3 3

Mr. Jackson's ch. c. Larry O'Gaff, four years old; by Archy Junior; dam by Pacolet, - - - 4 dr.

Time, 1st heat, 7 m. 59 s.—2d heat, 8 m. 15 s.—Track good—day warm.

Note.—It was stated that the old veteran Walk-in-the-Water had run forty races in public. Poll, a heifer, sulked every round in the second heat, near the little gate, and on the third round stopped and kicked at them as they passed her, but was straitened and spurred into a run.

Fifth day, two year old purse.

Mr. Williams's b. f. Betsey Malone, by Stockholder; dam by Potomac, - - - 1 1

Mr. Clay's ch. c. who ran on Tuesday, - - - 2 dis.

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 51 s.—2d heat, 1 m. 50 s.—Track very good—day warm. The colt sore, and tried to bolt.

Sixth day, best three in five.

Mr. Cheatham's b. h. Wild Bill-of-the-Woods, 4 years old, by Archy, dam by Gallatin, - - - 1 1 1

Mr. Williams' b. h. Corporal Trim, 6 years old, by Archy, - - - 5 5 2

Gen. Desha's b. c. Murat, by Stockholder, dam by Oscar, - - - 4 4 3

Col. Camp's ch. h. Teague O'Regan, 5 years old, by Virginian, dam by Archy, - - - 3 2 4

Mr. Jackson's ch. c. Boston, 3 years old, by Marshal Ney, dam by Royland's Diomedes, - - - 2 3 dr.

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 52 s.—2d heat, 1 m. 52 s.—3d heat, 1 m. 50 s.—Track dusty, day warm.

Note.—Boston in the lead ran against a post at the last turn of the first heat. Teague O'Regan always started to disadvantage. Wild Bill is a black legged bay, a real *Roanoker*, and if report be true, the identical colt Pilot that ran Bonnets o' Blue to the eye-brows.—*By the Secretary.*

IBERVILLE (*Lou.*) RACES,

Commenced Wednesday, Oct. 12th.

First day, two mile heats.

J. C. Constant's ch. g. Don Quixote, blood unknown; six years old, - - - 1 1

A. Mouton's b. h. Eagle, by Eagle; seven years old, - - - 3 2

J. M. Coons's gr. g. Joe, blood unknown; five years old, - - - 2 dis.

Time, 1st heat, 4 m. 26 s.—2d heat, 4 m. 31 s.

Second day, mile heats.

Mr. Duclozel's b. g. Brandy, blood unknown; six years old, - - - 1 1

T. Leroux's b. g. Paddy Carey, five years old, - - - 2 2

John O. Lacy's br. g. Diomed, four years old, - - - dis.

David Weeks's br. f. Clara Fisher, two years old, - - - dis.

Dr. L. J. Smith's br. c. Mercury, by Mercury; two years old, - - - dis.

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 55 s.—2d heat, 2 m. 5 s.

Third day, purse \$100—one mile.

Andrew Neraut's b. g. blood unknown; seven years old,	-	-	1
David Weeks's br. f. Clara Fisher, blood unknown; two years old,	-	-	2
— Duclozel's b. g. seven years old,	-	-	3
W. S. Harding's gr. m. seven years old,	-	-	4
Josiah Stafford's gr. g. seven years old,	-	-	5
Time, 1 m. 56 s.			

The course is 1 mile and 40 feet round—accurately measured, 2 feet from the inner edge.

LEESBURG (Va.) RACES.

MR. EDITOR:

Leesburg, Oct. 31, 1831.

From the enclosed paper you will see an account of our first race under our new association. Although in our infancy, yet the greatest order prevailed, and general satisfaction was expressed at the manner in which the whole went off. Supposing that you will give us a place in your Register, is our motive in forwarding the enclosed.

By order of the Club.

W. C. S.

Pursuant to notice, previously given, the Leesburg races commenced on the 17th October, over a beautiful course; and the weather being fine and each day's race well contested, there was good sport.

First day, three rounds and repeat; purse \$200; five horses started:

Capt. Terrett's ch. h. Rokeby, by Rob Roy,	-	-	1	1
Mr. J. G. Swearingen's ch. f. Sally White, by Sir Charles,	-	-	2	2
Wm. H. Craven's ch. h. Topaz, by Rob Roy,	-	-	3	3
Col. Walden's bl. h. Black Jack,* by Carolinian,	-	-	5	4
Mr. Hickerson's b. h. Milan,† by Potomac,	-	-	4	dr.
Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 16 s.—2d heat, 5 m. 17 s.				

Second day, two rounds and repeat; purse \$150; five horses started;—heats broken.

J. G. Swearingen's ch. f. Sally White, by Sir Charles,	-	4	1	1
Capt. G. Chichester's b. f. Miss Mayo, by Arab,	-	5	3	2
Mr. Hickerson's b. h. Little Harry Clay, by Potomac,	-	1	2	3
Col. Walden's ch. h. Warrenton, by Gracchus,	-	2	4	4
Mr. Saffer's ch. h. Ratcatcher, by Tuckahoe,	-	3	dis.	
Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 32 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 31 s.—3d heat, 3 m. 35 s.				

Third day, one round, best three in five; purse \$100; three horses started:

Mr. Craven's ch. h. Loudon, by Clifton,	-	1	2	2	1	1
Mr. Hickerson's b. h. Little Harry Clay, by Potomac,	-	2	1	1	2	2
Col. Walden's ch. h. Warrenton, by Gracchus,	-	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 45 s.—2d heat, 1 m. 41 s.—3d heat, 1 m. 47 s.—4th heat, 1 m. 44 s.—5th heat, 1 m. 45 s.

Course 209 yards short of 1 mile.

At the rate of the above running, the following would have been the time, admitting the course to have been a full mile round.†

First day, 1st heat, 5 m. 58 s.—2d heat, 5 m. 59 s.

Second day, 1st heat, 4 m.—2d heat, 3 m. 59 s.—3d heat, 4 m. 4 s.

Third day, 1st heat, 1 m. 59 s.—2d heat, 1 m. 54 s.—3d heat, 2 m. 1 s.—4th heat, 1 m. 53 s.—5th heat, 1 m. 59 s.

* Struck lame last round of 2d heat.

† Rider 10 lbs. over weight.

‡ [Why not make it an exact honest mile at once—three feet from the inside of the course? Can the public always bear in mind the length of courses which are not a mile? The performances of horses on such courses prove nothing; for there no horse can establish for himself a reputation on a track of no known length. Let every Club, then, in the union appoint a committee, to have their tracks made exactly a mile, three feet from the interior.]

LOUISVILLE (Ky.) RACES.

The racing of the Louisville Agricultural Society, commenced with a poststake on Monday, October 17, of \$500 entrance.

First day, two mile heats.

Mr. James Fenwick's b. c. Jefferson, three years old; by Saxe Weimar, dam by Buzzard.

Col. Ch. Harrison's b. m. Roxana, four years old; by Stockholder, dam by Rocket.

Mr. Preston Owen's ch. h. Sir Charles, four years old; by Cherokee, dam by Alexander.

Decided in two heats in favor of Jefferson, and handsomely contested by Roxana. Sir Charles distanced second heat.

Time, 1st heat, 4 m. 4 s.—2d heat, 4 m. 1 s.

Second day, mile heats.

Mr. Viley's b. f. Whipstress, three years old; by Whipster.

Mr. Shy's b. c. Othello, three years old; by Cherokee, dam by Whip.

Mr. Burke's b. h. Stockholder, five years old; by Sir Peter.

Won by the filly at two heats, and handsomely contested by Othello. Stockholder distanced.

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 54 s.—2d heat, 1 m. 53 s.

Third day, purse, \$600; four mile heats.

Mr. Viley's ch. m. Huntress, four years old; by Cherokee, dam by Buzzard.

Col. Buford's ch. h. Almanzor, five years old; by Sumpter, dam by the imported Archer.

Mr. Shy's b. h. Jackson, four years old; by Sumpter.

Decided at two heats in favor of Huntress.

Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 2 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 1 s.

Fourth day, purse, \$400; three miles and repeat.

Col. Buford's b. c. Duke of Orleans, three years old; by Sumpter, dam by Whip.

Mr. Viley's b. c. Richard Singleton, three years old; by Bertrand, dam, Susan by Tiger.

Mr. Root's ch. h. Sir Robert, three years old.

Decided in two heats in favor of the Duke of Orleans.

Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 58 s.—2d heat, 5 m. 53 s.

Fifth day, proprietor's purse and entrance; best three in five, mile heats.

Col. Ditto's ch. m. Palmyra, four years old; by Diamond, dam by Cook's Whip.

Mr. Viley's b. f. Whipstress, three years old; by Whipster.

Mr. Shy's b. c. Hickory, three years old; by Sumpter.

Decided at three heats, by the Whipster filly.

Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 54 s.—2d heat, 1 m. 54 s.—3d heat, 1 m. 56 s.

On this day, was run a match race between Jefferson and Roxana, three miles and repeat, for \$500 aside, and won by Jefferson in two heats.

Time, 1st heat, 6 m. 4 s.—2d heats, 6 m. 14 s.

SALE OF DOGS.

On the 4th of July last ten of Mr. Lawrence's greyhounds were sold, by Messrs. Tattersall's, for £111, 6 s. (\$494 67 cents.) averaging about \$49 46 cents each; and on the 18th, fifteen of Lord Chesterfield's pointers and spaniels, (giving up shooting,) for £235 12 s. (\$1269 33 cents.) averaging about \$84 62 cents each.

[Eng. Sport. Mag.]

TURF REGISTER.

NORVAL.

MR. EDITOR:

Cecilton, Md. Sept. 20, 1831.

In the 48th page, No. 1, vol. 3, of the Turf Register, you have given the following pedigree:

"Norval, dapple gr. by imported Spark; dam by Shakspeare; grandam imported Lady Northumberland.

JOHN ROSE.

"March, 1798."

Now, sir, I am of opinion that Spark was imported by a Governor of Mr. Ogle, of Maryland, many years before the importation of Othello, Selima, &c. I am at a loss to understand how one of his colts could be living in the year 1798.

Be so good as to call upon Judge D. to assist you in explaining this in your November No. of the Register. Your obedient servant, F.

MR. EDITOR:

Marietta, Oct. 6, 1831.

I have read the pedigree of Norval, alluded to in the letter of our friend "F." It may be easily explained. The pedigree was furnished by Rose in March, 1798, when it was made out and signed. It contains nothing from which the fact may be inferred that Rose meant to assert that Norval was then living. Norval is not advertised as a stud to cover in 1798. Rose gives the pedigree, and nothing more. If I was called on to-day to give the pedigree of Selim, I should do it, and date the certificate "Oct. 6, 1831," although Selim has been dead perhaps fifty years. Certificates of pedigree are sometimes given without date, and they seldom refer to the time when the animal was foaled.

Respectfully,

G. D.

Franklin, Warren Co. Ohio, Nov. 14, 1831.

MR. EDITOR:

I herewith send you a list of my stock for publication in your valuable Register. C. COFFEEN, JR.

B. h. BOXER; foaled 1817; (bred by Major Phil. Claiborne;) got by Sir Archy; his dam by the imp. Druid; his grandam by Symmes's Wildair; his g. g. dam by Americus; g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Janus; his g. g. g. g. dam was also by the same old imported horse Janus; his g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Moore's Old Partner; his g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Jolly Roger, and her dam was the famous imported mare Kitty Fisher, got by Old Cade.

Carolinian and Lady Randolph are full brother and sister to Boxer.

B. h. ECLIPSE OF THE WEST; foal-

ed 1825; (5 feet 3 inches high;) got by Duroc; his dam the imported mare Moggy Slamerkin;—(her pedigree is unknown.)

Gr. h. RODERIC; foaled 1825; (5 feet 1 inch high;) got by the Winter Arabian; his dam by Lorenzo; grandam by Alfred; g. g. dam by Blaze. Lorenzo by Telemachus; his dam by Raymond.

C. m. ROXIA; foaled 1823; (reared by Mr. Walker, of Buckingham Co. Va.) got by Junius;* he by the imported Buzzard; her dam by Tartar; he by Diomed; grandam by the imported horse Multi; g. g. dam by Flag of Truce; g. g. g. dam by Old Fear-nought.

Her produce:

Ch. c. foaled 1829; sire unknown; dead.

B. f. foaled 1830; by Boxer—very promising; killed itself by jumping.

* I should be pleased to know something more about Junius. Perhaps some gentleman can give the desired information.

B. c. foaled 1831; by Boxer.

MISS FLORA HAMILTON, b. m.; bred by Mr. Hancock, of Woodford county, Ky.; got by a son of Old Hamiltonian; he by Diomed; her dam by Old Hamiltonian; grandam by imp. Shark.

Her produce:

Gr. c. foaled 1828; got by the Winter Arabian.

B. f. foaled 1829; got by Boxer.

B. c. foaled 1830; got by Boxer—entered in a sweepstakes for 1832.

B. f. foaled 1831; got by Eclipse of the West.

Ch. m. got by Whip Tiger; her dam by Old Printer. (I think this mare is not thorough bred.)

Her produce:

B. f. foaled 1829; got by Boxer.

B. f. foaled 1830; got by Boxer.

B. c. foaled 1831; got by Boxer.

It is a fact perhaps worthy of remark, that Boxer has never produced a chestnut coloured colt. About nine in ten of his colts are bays. He has got some gray colts from gray mares. He is like King Herod of England, of whose blood he possesses a great share, both through his sire and dam.

MR. EDITOR:

The General Stud Book is extremely rare here. I have, therefore, thought our breeders would be pleased to see the pedigrees of the English horses, to which they trace, inserted at length in the Turf Register.

W. W.

Br. c. BOASTER; foaled 1795; by Dungannon, his dam by Justice out of Marianne by Squirrel; Miss Meredith by Cade; Little Hartley mare.

Br. c. BRYAN O'LYNN; foaled 1796; by Aston, dam by Le Sang, her dam by Regulus, out of a sister to Bay Brocklesby.

B. c. CŒUR DE LION; foaled 1789; by Highflyer, out of Dido (sister to Javelin) by Eclipse; Miss Rose by Spectator, her dam by Blank; Lord Leigh's Diana by Second, Hanger's Brown Mare by Stanyan's Arabian; Gipsy by King William's No-tongued Barb; Makeless; Royal mare.

Ch. c. DRAGON; foaled 1787; by Woodpecker, out of Juno by Spec-

tator; Horatio by Blank; Childers; Miss Belvoir by Grey Grantham; Paget Turk; Betty Percival by Leedes's Arabian; Spanker.

B. c. EAGLE; foaled 1796; by Volunteer, dam by Highflyer; Engineer; Cade; Lass of the Mill by Traveller; Miss Makeless by a son of Greyhound; (out of Farewell) Partner; Woodcock; Croft's Bay Barb; Desdemona's dam by Makeless, out of old Thornton by Brimmer; Dicky Pier-son; Burton Barb mare.

Gr. c. HIGHLANDER; foaled 1783; by Bourdeaux, out of Tetotum by Matchem; Lady Bolingbroke by Squirrel, &c.

B. c. ROYALIST; foaled 1790; by Saltram, dam by Herod; Carina by Marske; Blank; Dizzy by Driver; Smiling Tom; Miss Hip by Oyster-foot; Commoner; Merlin; Coppin mare.

B. c. TUR; foaled 1796; by Javelin, out of Flavia by Plunder; Miss Euston by Snap; Blank; Cartouch; Highflyer's great grandam.

Br. c. BLUSTER; foaled 1808; by Orlando, dam by Pegasus, out of one of Col. Thornton's fillies by Highflyer; the one supposed to have come of the mare by Goldfinder, out of Lady Bolingbroke by Squirrel; Herod's dam. [These pedigrees are extracted from the General Stud Book. The horses stood in Nashville, or vicinity, between 1805 and '26. Boaster was called here a bay. Herod, a grey, also stood here. Dungannon, a bay, in Sumner, and Volunteer, a chestnut, in Rutherford county. The three last not found recorded by Weatherby.]

Mares, &c. the property of Jefferson Scott, Esq. of Paris, Ken.—For sale.

B. m. 15 hands 1 inch high; got by Old Potomac; her dam by Gallatin; bred in South Carolina—in foal to Bertrand. And a two year old filly, out of her, by Muckle John—very fine.

CARRION CROW, a fine race mare, 15 hands; got by Young Royalist; he by imported Royalist; dam by imp. Spread Eagle.—A five year old mare

out of her, by Old Potomac. She has performed well in a sweepstake race of 11 entered.

Br. m. by Stockholder; dam by Pantaloon; grandam by Magog.—In foal to Contract.

A two year old Bertrand filly, out of a Dare Devil mare that has produced several race horses. Her dam is now in foal to Contract.

Stock bred by W. D. Taylor, of Taylorsville, Va.

JANE ALFRED, b. m. was got by Sir Alfred; her dam by Florizel; g. dam by Old Bedford; g. g. dam by Lamplighter; g. g. g. dam by Symes's Wildair; g. g. g. g. dam by Old Janus; g. g. g. g. g. dam by Rockingham.

SUSANNA, ch. m. was got by Muttomer; her dam by the imported Knowsley; grandam by Boxer; g. g. dam by Symes's Wildair; g. g. g. dam by Baylor's imported Fearnought; g. g. g. g. dam by Evins's imported horse Sterling; g. g. g. g. g. dam by Morton's Traveller. She is now in foal by Gohanna.

The above two mares are sold to Mr. John Strider, of Jefferson county, Va.

CONTRACT, a white; sold to Mr. Edward B. M'Pherson, of Frederick county, Md.

HARDINIA BURNLEY, bl.—in foal by Sir Charles. Sold to Mr. Wm. B. Scott, of St. Mary's county, Maryland.

BETSEY ANDREWS, ch. m.—in foal by Gohanna. Sold to Mr. Wm. B. Scott, of St. Mary's county, Maryland.

SALLY MAREE, b. m. was got by Carolinian; her dam by Jack Andrews; her grandam by the imported horse Driver; g. g. dam by Highflyer; g. g. g. dam by Col. Richard Johnson's Ariel; her g. g. g. g. dam by Col. Gaines's Careless; her g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Janus. She is now in foal by Gohanna, and sold to Mr. Henry Shepherd, of Jefferson county, Va.

FENELLA, ch. m. was got by Smith's Alfred; her dam by Dunganon; grandam by Nimrod, who was by imported Old Medley; g. g. dam

by the imported horse Hamilton; her g. g. g. dam by Ball's Florizel; her g. g. g. g. dam by Wildair; her g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Dare Devil; her g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by Old Bell-air, out of a thorough bred mare of the late John Thornton, of the Forks of Hanover, county, Virginia. She is in foal by Gohanna.

ALFRED, (Smith's) was got by Old Sir Alfred; his dam by Old Bedford; his grandam by Proserpine, who was by Old Dare Devil; g. g. dam by Claudius; g. g. g. dam by Bottom; g. g. g. g. dam Sally Wright, by Yorick, out of a thorough bred mare, of the late Colonel John Tayloe, of Mount Airy, of Va.

(Taken from the stud book of the late Col. John Hoomes, of the Bowling Green, Va.) WM. HOOMES.

WILD CAT, ch. m. was got by Playon, who was full brother to Stump the Dealer, and by Old Diomed; dam by Mercury; grandam by Janus; g. g. dam by Shark. Now in foal by Gohanna, and for sale.

ROWENA, b. m. (eight years old, and full sister to Lafayette;) got by Virginian; dam by Sir Archy; grandam by Sir Harry; g. g. dam by Chanticleer; g. g. g. dam by Meade's Old Celer, the best son of Old Janus; g. g. g. g. dam by Lee's celebrated running horse Old Mark Anthony; g. g. g. g. g. dam by imported Flimnap; g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by Old Mark Anthony; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imported Jolly Roger, out of imported Old Mary Gray. In foal by Gohanna, and for sale.

LADY STERLING, b. m. was got by Herod; he by Old Diomed; his dam by Shark; grandam by Clive; g. g. dam by Lath; g. g. g. dam by Fearnought; g. g. g. g. dam by Janus; g. g. g. g. g. dam by Whittington; g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by Janus; her dam by Hoomes's imported Sterling; her grandam by King Herod; g. g. dam by Lindsay's Ranger; g. g. g. dam by Oscar; g. g. g. g. dam by Vampire, out of Col. Braxton's imported mare Old Kitty Fisher.—She is now in foal by Gohanna, and for sale.

LADY OF THE NECK, gr. m. was got by the imported horse Merryfield; her dam by the imported Wonder; grandam by Bell-air; g. g. dam by Old Medley, out of Col. Ruffin's imported mare. She is now in foal by Gohanna. She is the property of Thomas Doswell, of Hanover county, Va. and Otway P. Hare, of Petersburg, Va.

VENETIAN, a ch. stud; four years old; got by Randolph's Rob Roy; his dam, the Maid of Patuxent, by the imported horse Magic; grandam Kitty Fox, by Fox; he by the imported horse Venetian; (sent back to England, where he was famous on the turf;) g. dam by M'Carty's or Thornton's Cub. He is for sale.

ETHIOPIA, bl. m. ten years old; was got by Tayloe's Bedford; he by Tiller's Bedford; his dam by Colonel Hoomes's imported Bedford; her dam by Pot8o's, (who was by Old Medley, out of a Camden mare;) her grandam by Celer; g. g. dam by Wildair;

her g. g. dam by Baylor's Fear-nought.

Her produce:

LADY AUDLY, out of Ethiopia, by Tariff; two years old next spring.

TOM PIPER, by Janus, out of Ethiopia; one year old next spring.

The above were sold to Mr. Lorenzo Lewis, of Frederick county, Va.

VIOLET FAME, by Contention; her dam by Tom Tough; grandam by Strange Traveller, out of a full bred Wildair mare. Traveller by O'Kelly's Eclipse; dam by King Herod; Blank, Snip, Parker's Lady Thigh.—Sold to Wm. O. Peake, of Frederick county, Va.

FLAG OF TRUCE, was gotten by the imported Messenger, and bred by Col. Goode of Virginia, he was the sire of Leviathan and Hampton. Capital runners—both geldings.

Copied by T. PETER.

CORRECTIONS.

JONES'S WILDAIR.—(Pedigree corrected.)

MR. EDITOR:

Lansford, S. C. July 7, 1831.

Jones's Wildair, noticed in the 12th No. of the first volume, was bred by the late Mr. Willie Jones, of Halifax, N. C.; foaled in 1793; his dam by Flinnap, *not* Diomed. The balance of the pedigree is correct. He was sold by the executor of Mr. Jones on the 14th December, 1801, at \$400—purchased by Mr. William Gilmour. At the same time a Diomed filly, then a yearling, (so called in the account sales,) was sold at \$224; her dam by Wildair. This may serve to show the price of blood horses at that day, as the stock were thorough bred.

It was a little unfortunate to say that Jones's Wildair was from a Diomed mare, as he was six years old when Diomed was imported. B.

MR. EDITOR:

October 25, 1831.

I have received No. 2 of the Turf Register, for the month of October. In it I notice some inaccuracies. In page 64 you have committed an error in the pedigree of Sir Hal. He was got by the celebrated imported horse *Sir Harry*, not by "Sir Henry," who was also got by Sir Harry, out of Old Lady Bolingbroke. Sir Henry died young, having only started twice, and at each race won the silver cup on the Fairfield course, at Richmond.

In page 57.—The pedigree given of New York Eclipse is deficient from the want of the pedigree of his grandam. I have carefully looked over the English Stud Books, and cannot find a filly or mare by the name of *Pot8os*; but I find that, in the year 1792, Lord Grosvenor bred six fillies by *Pot8os*. One died young—one was sent to Russia. Was either of the other four the filly imported by William Constable in 1795, and said then to be three years old? W. H.

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